

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris  
Printed simultaneously in Paris,  
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,  
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,  
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Algeria	8.00	Din.	Arg.	115	Rate	Cost.	1.000	Rate
Australia	22	S.	Unit	195	3.000	Portugal	1.000	Esc.
Belgium	6.000	Bfr.	Bulg.	2.000	Lev	Costa Rica	8.00	Col.
Canada	50	Cdn.	Czech	150	Pr.	Cuba	1.000	Cl.
Denmark	11.000	Dkr.	Egypt	2.000	P.	Finland	1.000	Fmk.
France	1.000	F.	Germany	1.000	M.	Greece	1.000	Dr.
Italy	1.000	L.	Japan	1.000	Y.	Poland	1.000	Zl.
Netherlands	1.000	G.	Romania	1.000	Lei	Soviet Union	1.000	R.
Spain	1.000	P.	Sweden	1.000	Kr.	Switzerland	1.000	S.
U.K.	1.000	£	U.S.A.	1.000	\$	Yugoslavia	1.000	D.

No. 33,097 29/89

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 22-23, 1989

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Yen Slips Before Election

### Setback Expected For Ruling Party Over Uno's Image

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**TOKYO** — The Japanese yen fell Friday, but Tokyo share prices rose sharply in anticipation of the national elections Sunday in which the governing Liberal Democratic Party was expected to suffer a setback, dealers said.

Japanese will vote for half of the 262 seats in the upper house of the bicameral Diet, or parliament, in the election, which is expected to give Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's party its first major defeat in 34 years.

Mr. Uno, who has been publicly derided by women over his reported hitting of geishas for sex, decided Friday not to appear in public in the final two days of the national election campaign, party officials said.

The yen was sold actively for European currencies before the election, sympathetically pushing the dollar higher against the yen.

The dollar closed Friday in New York at 142.225 yen and 19135 Deutsche marks compared with Thursday's close of 141.295 yen and 1.9048 marks. It closed Friday at 142.15 yen and 1.9060 marks.

But the dealers said that the rise of the dollar was limited by a central bank intervention and caution over a possible drop in U.S. interest rates.

Expectations that the stock market would pick up after the election encouraged the buyers, and the main Nikkei stock index rose by 234.56 points, or 0.7 percent, to 33,899.43.

Even if the Liberal Democratic Party loses heavily in the elections, some political uncertainty will be banished, the brokers said.

The Liberal Democratic Party needs to win 54 of the 126 seats at stake to keep its majority in the house. Opinion polls show it is likely to win only 30 to 35 seats, but the party will retain its hold on the government by virtue of its majority in the lower house.

The party holds 142 seats in the upper chamber, of which 69 will be up for election.

The opposition Japan Socialist Party is expected to double its number of seats, to about 45.

A senior trader with Merrill

## Kiosk

### Libya and Chad In Border Talks

**BAMAKO, Mali (AP)** — The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, and President Hissene Habré of Chad, who are longtime enemies, met here Friday over the disputed border of the Organization of African Unity to review a proposed settlement of their border dispute.

An aide to one of the African leaders said the proposed pact would send the dispute over the Aozou border region to the International Court of Justice, the main judicial organ of the United Nations.

"Sixteen — that's my lucky lottery number," said Mrs. Belliveau, who walked away from the broken, flaming wreckage without a scratch or smudge.

Mrs. Belliveau, who is from Michigan City, Indiana, was among the more than 180 passengers who survived.

Rescue workers said that many of those who escaped unscathed or with only minor injuries were, like Mrs. Belliveau, sitting between Rows 9 and 19, over the wing.

A number of others, according to survivors, were sitting near the plane's tail. The

Vice President Dan Quayle outlines ambitious U.S. plans for further space exploration. Page 3.

General News  
The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, met with Palestinian leaders on Friday. Page 2.

Arts/Literature  
The kid gloves are off for haute couture now that big business has moved into the lucrative luxury market. Page 7.

Business/Finance  
Richard G. Darman, the U.S. budget director, called America a self-indulgent. Page 9.

Crossword  
Page 6.

Dow Jones  
The Dollar  
New York  
Dollars  
1.9135  
Pounds  
1.618  
Yen  
142.225  
FF  
6.4885



Siberian coal miners meeting with the Soviet minister of mines Mikhail Shadov, in Prokopyevsk, to discuss terms on which they could agree to return to work.

## Coal Miners Return in Siberia, but Not Ukraine

**The Associated Press**  
**PROKOPYEVSK, U.S.S.R.** — Siberian coal miners ended a 10-day strike Friday, but hundreds of thousands of their counterparts in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan stayed out of the pits despite negotiations and government pleas.

More than 300,000 miners are on strike in the Donbass, the country's largest coalfields, according to Izvestia, the government newspaper.

In the Karaganda region of the southern republic of Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union's third-biggest coal-producing area, all 26 mines were at a standstill. Izvestia said miners had made more than 70 demands.

It reported progress in overnight talks in Donbass, also known as the Donetsk Coal Basin, but Izvestia said the Karaganda miners remained skeptical about government promises.

One strike committee leader there, A. Kostenko, told Izvestia that a strike that pressed similar demands last winter prompted the authorities to make "a lot of promises, but then they didn't fulfill anything."

Strikes were also reported continuing in the Pechora Coal Basin in the far north and Chervonograd in the western Ukraine, where Izvestia said workers at 12 mines were only doing minimum maintenance.

[A former Communist Party Politburo member, Boris N. Yeltsin, appealed on television for miners to return to work, saying the stoppage could paralyze the economy if it spread, Reuters reported from Moscow. He called on miners to "show responsibility before the people."]

In the Kuznetsk Coal Basin, in Siberia, where the wave of walkouts originated, strike leaders backed the return to work but added a demand that local elections be held sooner than planned so they can try to oust unsympathetic officials.

Most of the municipal officials in Kuznetsk were reported to have supported the strike, but strike leaders said they were not satisfied.

Strike committees in 13 Kuznetsk settlements voted on the agreement Wednesday. Some of the 150,000 strikers returned to work Thursday, and the rest went back at dawn Friday, miners' leaders and the official press agency Tass reported.

## Gorbachev Calls For Party Purge Top to Bottom

**By David Remnick**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**MOSCOW** — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, fighting conservative opponents in Communist Party ranks during strikes and social unrest, has warned that he is prepared to make sweeping changes in the party leadership at every level, including the ruling Politburo.

Speaking to the policy-making Central Committee, he declared: "The ranks of the party need renewal, a flow of fresh blood, and they need to be renewed at the level of the workplace, the locality, the city, the region, the republic, the Central Committee and the Politburo."

The Communist Party, he warned, "cannot return to the 'good old days,' alluding to its tradition of dictatorial discipline and obedience."

The session was held Tuesday, and Mr. Gorbachev's speech and those of other leaders were published Friday.

At the meeting, Mr. Gorbachev heard some of the country's major conservatives, including two members of the Politburo, Yegor K. Ligachev and Lev N. Zaikov, make their positions clear.

One conservative, the party leader of Sverdlovsk in the Urals, Leonid Bobykin, declared that the party once more needed a No. 2 under Mr. Gorbachev, a position that was held by Mr. Ligachev before a shake-up last year.

There is no longer a clear second-in-command, and Mr. Bobykin's remark sounded like an organized power play to push Mr. Ligachev forward.

Mr. Bobykin, Mr. Zaikov and other speakers decried the lack of a clear, ideological party line from above and a sharp decline in the party's prestige among the people.

Speaking to the Central Committee, Mr. Ligachev dwelled on some of his favorite themes. He criticized the Soviet press and broadcasting for "slandering" party officials; writers and historians for "blackening" the Soviet past, and informal political organizations for "undermining" the party.

Mr. Zaikov said the press "uses only black" to portray Soviet society, while the West is portrayed as a consumer paradise of "mansions, cars and shop windows."

In recent films about Soviet life, Mr. Bobykin said, "we see only thieves, prostitutes, drug addicts, thugs and doubtful supermen. We are degrading our own people, especially our youth."

Although it has been clear for some time that the party has abandoned its old pretense of unanimity and is in the midst of a battle over the pace of revitalization and the very status of the party, this session was especially contentious.

What heightened the drama was the unrest that has swept the country this summer — with strikes in coalfields from the Arctic Circle to the southern Ukraine and far into Siberia, and ethnic violence in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Workers in western Siberia have

Ethnic militants seize guns in attacks in Soviet south. Page 2.

See SOVIET, Page 5



Marshal Akhromyev speaking before a House panel Friday.

## When the Expert Witness in Congress Is Soviet

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — In dramatic signs of the change in superpower relations, the chief military adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, testified Friday before a U.S. congressional committee, and three Soviet warships sailed into a U.S. naval port for a friendly visit.

The Soviet military adviser, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromyev, his olive brown uniform trimmed with stripes of red and more than a dozen rows of military ribbons, testified in a hearing room decorated with the portraits of former Armed Services Committee chairmen and flags of the U.S. military services.

He was welcomed to the committee by its chairman, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who told him:

"Never has so high-ranking a Soviet official appeared before a congressional committee. Through the years we have seen many uniforms sit at that table — but never one like yours."

In a related development, arranged last summer when Marshal Akhromyev met with Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, three Soviet ships docked in Norfolk, Virginia.

The sleek Soviet Northern Fleet cruiser Marshal Ustinov — flying American and Soviet flags above a sharply raked bow and 16 prominent missile launchers — led the destroyer Orlan and the other Genrikh Gasanov to U.S. Atlantic Fleet headquarters for a four-day stay.

In remarks prepared for delivery before the House panel, Marshal Akhromyev said the Soviet Union suspected that U.S. interest in large Soviet conventional land-force cuts in Eastern Europe stemmed from an effort to gain overall military superiority over Moscow.

He said the Kremlin specifically feared that after such a conventional arms-reduction agreement, the United States would build up its navy "without any constraints, especially its carrier battle groups."

Thus, he told the House Armed Services Committee, the United States would "gain military superiority in order to dictate its will to the U.S.S.R. from a position of strength."

"We regard reaching agreement on starting the talks to reduce our naval forces and limit military activities at sea to be a major prerequisite for further improvement of Soviet-American relations and switching them on to really peaceful rail-tracks," Marshal Akhromyev said.

In his lengthy statement, read with the aid of an interpreter, the marshal returned to the subject of naval forces several times.

He said the Kremlin believed that reducing land forces while maintaining or increasing the size of naval forces was unjust.

"If you follow this line," he said, "no drastic reductions of the armed forces and armaments in the world will be possible."

He said naval reduction talks should be started, first by the Soviet Union and the United States and later by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

He repeated Soviet opposition to the development of a U.S. space-based anti-missile system but said the Soviet Union remained committed to deep cuts in strategic and conventional arms.

"We intend to keep our strategic nuclear forces approximately equal to the U.S. strategic offensive forces, and we do not intend to gain superiority in this field," he said.

The three Soviet warships arrived at the Norfolk base for a goodwill visit. Soviet personnel will go on cookouts, sightseeing tours and shopping trips.

The Marshal Ustinov, the Orlan and the Genrikh Gasanov docked at Pier 7 after exchanging 21-gun salutes with Fort Monroe at the entrance to the Hampton Roads harbor.

Minutes before the vessels arrived, a navy band on the guided missile cruiser Harry E. Yarnall played "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the raising of an American flag and the salute of sailors.

The Ustinov's band struck up a lively marching tune of its own as Soviet sailors on the ship and American sailors on the pier snapped pictures of one another.

The ships' visit marks the second time since World War II that Soviet warships have docked in the United States. Three Soviet vessels visited Boston Harbor in 1975.

Next month, three U.S. Navy ships will visit the Soviet Black Sea port of Sevastopol.

## Safe Seat in a Plane Crash? It's Partly the Luck of the Draw

**By William E. Schmidt**  
*New York Times Service*  
**CHICAGO** — Debi Belliveau was sitting in Row 16, directly above the wing of the United Airlines DC-10, when it crashed Wednesday just short of the Sioux City Airport in Iowa.

"Sixteen — that's my lucky lottery number," said Mrs. Belliveau, who walked away from the broken, flaming wreckage without a scratch or smudge.

Mrs. Belliveau, who is from Michigan City, Indiana, was among the more than 180 passengers who survived.

Rescue workers said that many of those who escaped unscathed or with only minor injuries were, like Mrs. Belliveau, sitting between Rows 9 and 19, over the wing.

A number of others, according to survivors, were sitting near the plane's tail. The

two pilots and the flight engineer also survived.

Airline safety experts and federal officials say that seating position, like luck, probably did play some role in their survival.

And the experience of passengers aboard United Flight 232 is likely to raise new questions about if and when a traveler is safer sitting in one than in another.

But a number of other factors played a role in the unusually large number of survivors, experts said, and may have been more important in what happened.

These include:

- The ability of the United crew to bring the badly crippled aircraft within only a few hundred yards of the airport before it swerved out of control.
- The airplane's relatively low speed and angle when it hit.
- The way in which the plane tumbled, skidded and broke up after striking the ground — diffusing the force of the impact.
- The fact that the seats and the floor of the fuselage around the wings stayed intact reflects the stronger structural support in that part of the aircraft, according to Frank T. Taylor, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration's Bureau of Accident Investigation.
- Moreover, several experts said, the plane appeared to nose down before it hit, so that the rear of the plane, as is often the case, was spared the direct impact.
- But Michael Benson, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board in Washington, emphasized, "The variables are so great, you cannot say there is one safe place to sit." Rather, he described the accident, based on television films he had seen, "as more of a controlled crash."
- The plane first hit the ground in a cornfield about a half-mile from the runway, then skidded across the runway and came to rest in a field on the other side.
- If nothing else, experts say that the Sioux City crash demonstrated that airline crashes can be survived, under the right circumstances and with more attention paid to cabin safety. Under pressure from the safety board, the aviation administration has been moving to require airlines to improve cabin safety.
- Richard Johnson, technical expert for the Federal Aviation Administration's Aviation Safety Division, said there was no way to generalize about why passengers survive airplane crashes.
- "Every accident is different," Mr. Johnson said.
- "Survival depends on a combination of often random factors. The biggest single factor is how the plane impacts the ground."
- In an accident in Chicago in 1979, when an American Airlines DC-10 lost an engine after takeoff and plunged nose-first into the ground, there were no survivors among the 271 passengers and crew members.
- But there were survivors in two accidents in Dallas. One involved a Delta Air Lines Boeing 727 that crashed on takeoff last year, the other a Lockheed L-1011 that crashed on landing in 1983.
- In the 1985 crash, 29 people, most of them seated near the tail section, which

## Solidarity Turns Down Jaruzelski

**By John Tagliabue**  
*New York Times Service*

**WARSAW** — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, arguing that Poland's dire economic situation demanded a union of all major political forces, has strongly urged Solidarity to join the Communist Party in forming a grand coalition cabinet.

"We are plainly interested in their wanting to share in governing and bearing responsibility," he said in an interview with the party daily Trybuna Ludu.

The general conveyed that message personally to senior Solidarity leaders on Thursday, one day after he was elected with the tactical aid of Solidarity deputies and senators to the new office of president, according to union officials and diplomats.

But Solidarity strategists have rebuffed the appeal, arguing that such a course is unacceptable to a majority of their parliamentary deputies.

The union's floor leader in the lower house, Bronislaw Geremek, said: "There is one solution, and that is to enter into a coalition with the governing party. But it seems to me that solution does not find many supporters."

In an interview that was also published by Trybuna Ludu, Mr. Geremek said: "There is also the possibility of Solidarity's forming a government, with the exception of the presidential prerogatives that is, national defense and internal affairs."

He added with accustomed caution: "However, the principal question in the discussion is whether it is possible to form a government as long as the structures of authority and the manner of exercising it

## Gentlemen, and Lawyers, Prefer Blondes

**By David Margolick**  
*New York Times Service*  
**NEW YORK** — Nearly 27 years after her death, Marilyn Monroe maintains her extraordinary hold on the public's imagination — and pocketbook. And where there is money, there are disputes.

There are also lawyers.

This week, the marketing of Marilyn landed in the Manhattan courtroom of Surrogate Marie M. Lambert.

The antagonists — unlikely enough that one might call them "The Misfits" — are Anna Strasberg, widow of the acting coach Lee Strasberg, and the Anna Freud Center, a London-based institution for emotionally disturbed children.

At issue is how best to hawk the memory of Miss Monroe — to preserve and even burnish her image — and who should be the new executor of her estate.

Advertisers ranging from Nissan to Maxwell to the state of Alaska know that more than any Hollywood icon, Marilyn Monroe remains synonymous with beauty.

Maxell advertisements featuring her face declare, "The Tape That Lasts as Long as the Legend."

Or, as similar advertisements placed by oil-soaked

Alaska put it: "The Picture May Have Changed, but Her Beauty Hasn't. The Same Is True of Alaska."

Moreover, what is nostalgia for one generation is novelty for another. "The youth of America has discovered Marilyn Monroe," said Roger Richman, the Beverly Hills agent who licenses her image for the Monroe estate. "She's become a cult figure."

The earnings of the Monroe estate, which stood at \$71,253 in 1982, shot up to \$1.1 million last year.

Miss Monroe died on Aug. 5, 1962. Her will included several specific bequests, then split the remainder two ways: one-fourth to Marianne Kris, her psychotherapist, and the rest to Lee Strasberg, her acting teacher.

Ms. Kris, who died in 1980, left her share to the Hampstead Child-Therapy Clinic of London, which became the Anna Freud Center.

After Mr. Strasberg's death, his portion went to his widow. In 1985, the Kris and Strasberg interests selected Mr. Richman, also agent for the heirs of Sigmund Freud, W.C. Fields and Albert Einstein. They agreed to split receipts along the original 3-to-1 ratio.

The relationship has since simmered, then smoldered, then exploded.

This year, the center accused Mrs. Strasberg of dragging her feet on several fronts: failing to increase residuals from MGM-UA for such Monroe films as "The Seven Year Itch" and "Some Like It Hot," and failing to close lucrative licensing deals with 20th Century-Fox, the Bradford Exchange (for Marilyn Monroe collectors' plates) and the Franklin Mint (for Marilyn Monroe dolls).

The Bradford Exchange had hoped to market its plates on the heels of its highly successful Elvis Presley series. The Franklin Mint thought dolls of Marilyn Monroe in her various film roles would outsell Vivien Leigh's Scarlett O'Hara and Judy Garland's Dorothy.

All of this meant diminished revenues for the center — revenues, it claimed, that were earmarked for the very psychiatric services Miss Monroe sought to finance.

The center, represented by Jeffrey Glen and Anthony Davis of New York firm Berwin Leighton, initially moved to replace Miss Monroe's executor, Aaron Frosch.

When Mr. Frosch died in April, they tried to



A New York display of Monroe memorabilia.

See SURVIVE, Page 5

See MARILYN, Page 5

See POLAND, Page 5







## Quayle Traces U.S. Ambitions in Space

President George Bush proposed on Thursday that the United States pursue a "long-range, continuing commitment" to manned exploration of space and place Vice President Dan Quayle in charge of laying the groundwork for that effort. Fred Farris of the International Herald Tribune discussed the project with Mr. Quayle.

Q. Apollo 11 astronaut Michael Collins said at the 20th anniversary ceremony that "we have rested on our Apollo laurels long enough. It's time to get moving again." What is your view of the importance of the U.S. pursuing the exploration of space?

A. Of course it's important that we pursue our space exploration. It's critical on a number of levels, for maintaining America's technological advantage, for improving our record in production of scientists, engineers and mathematicians, for ecological and geological benefits, and maintaining a strong national defense. Finally, to do anything other than vigorously exploring Ameri-

ca's last frontier would be to abandon what has made America great: its pioneering spirit.

Q. What missions do you believe should have priority?

A. Clearly the first thing that must be done is to develop and build the space station, to complete the mission to planet Earth. Hopefully from there to go back to the moon and on to Mars in the manned space exploration. At the same time we should continue to fund our robotics, our unmanned space probes.

Q. Do you believe the enormous cost — \$30 billion for the space station alone — can be justified at a time of large budget deficits?

A. As President Bush said Thursday, the payoff of all previous space-related investment by the government has been enormous. In fact the Apollo program would have been a bargain, he noted, at double its cost. It's estimated that the spinoffs from our space investments are worth a return of \$8 for every dollar spent.

Q. Will the Bush administration win the support of Congress, and the appropriations, for the space missions the president

mentioned — "back to the moon, a manned mission to Mars?"

A. If the public becomes convinced that this program is in the national interest, Congress will follow suit. Remember that whenever the American people have taken difficult challenges head-on, they've always exceeded expectations.

Q. Would something like "moon bonds," sold to the public to help finance such missions, be a workable device, in your opinion?

A. I think that should be only a last resort. Some people are under the impression that bonds don't cost the taxpayer any money. They do.

Q. Do you believe the United States ought to undertake space research or missions with an emphasis on military or defense applications? Or should America emphasize, or even stick to, civilian, scientific objectives?

Or are they two sides of the same coin, in your estimation?

A. The fact is that we are already in space for both civilian and military purposes, and we will remain there. For reconnaissance, environmental, communi-

cations, navigation, and national security purposes, the usefulness of space is enormous and a part of our daily lives. There will eventually be arms control in space.

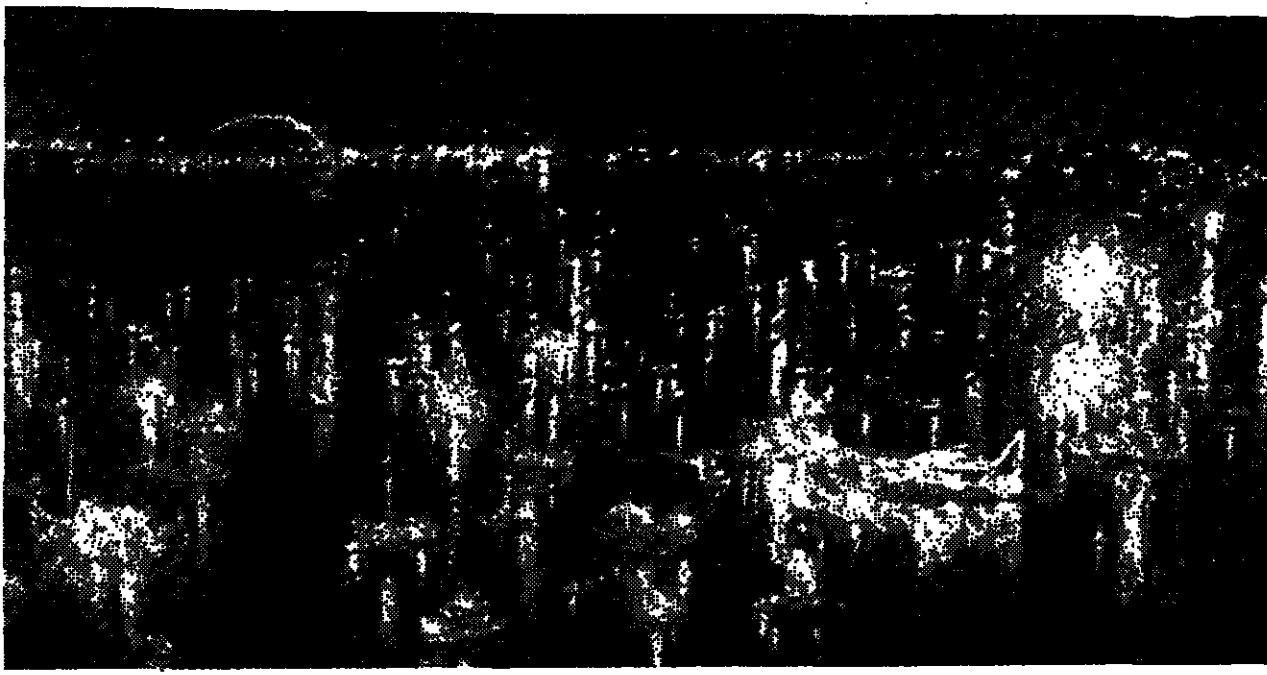
It's not a question of whether we are going to explore the last frontier — we will explore it. It's only a question of when and how. And it's important that we maintain our leadership role in the process.

Q. Do you believe that joint U.S.-Soviet space exploration ventures — especially now at a time of Mr. Gorbachev's perestroika — is possible? Would you feel this is worth pursuing now?

A. It's possible, but I would think it not likely at this point. It's difficult to meld the technologies of two entirely different space programs.

Q. Twenty years ago, Norman Mailer posed the question "Was the voyage of Apollo 11 the noblest expression of a technological age, or the best evidence of its utter insanity?" Mailer did not answer that question. How would you answer that now?

A. It's clearly the former, and I hope we're on the verge of starting yet an even nobler expression of our national will in the Bush administration.



Ceylan Wampler/The Associated Press

Boats lighting up a bay near Houston to commemorate Neil A. Armstrong's first step on the moon 20 years ago.

## Bush's Space Plan: Too Astronomical?

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The goals of manned space exploration outlined by President George Bush would require an enormous infusion of new money and new technology that may be difficult to find at a time of budget stringency.

By one estimate, Mr. Bush's goal of establishing a manned base on the moon in the next century and then sending astronauts on to Mars could cost as much as \$400 billion.

Just to return to the moon, space experts have said, the United States would have to complete the space station, develop new rocket boosters, master the assembly of spacecraft in orbit and develop a system to transport astronauts and materials between the Earth and its nearest celestial neighbor.

Few experts were willing on Thursday to assess what the Mars leg of the journey would entail.

At ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Apollo moon landing on Thursday, Mr. Bush set long-term goals of completing a space station and using it to send manned missions to the moon and Mars.

But he set no firm date for reaching either stage, thereby

### NEWS ANALYSIS

years to return to the moon and much more for a manned mission to Mars.

Admiral Truly said at a White House news briefing that his agency was studying the proposals and would not have precise figures for some time.

But other NASA officials said earlier that large new structures like a moon base would require double the present NASA budget of \$11 billion a year.

The larger sum could represent more than 2 percent of the total federal budget, double the current share but still below the 4 percent committed at the height of the 1960s Apollo moon project.

Studies undertaken by NASA's Office of Exploration and others list several options for going to the moon and establishing different types of bases there.

But almost all the options re-

quire using a rocket booster that has not yet been built, to lift heavy payloads into Earth orbit in order to build moon ships.

These moon ships would ferry crew and cargo between Earth orbit and the moon. They would be assembled at an orbital staging base by the crews of a space station, which would be resupplied regularly by a fleet of space shuttles from Earth.

The moon ships would be designed either to travel from Earth directly onto the lunar surface or to orbit above the moon, transferring cargo and crews to smaller vehicles that would take them to the moon base.

"An important question is what will the moon base be," said John Logsdon, director of the George Washington University Space Policy Institute. "It could be a simple scientific outpost, a large base with permanent habitation, a big station to mine the mineral resources or something else. You won't know how much it will cost or what it will take to build it until you decide what it will be."

Several space experts, including Mr. Logsdon, said the nation did not need a moon base to go to Mars. Others, however, said establishing a moon base would provide badly needed preparation for a Mars venture.

Such a base could be useful in gaining experience with living away from Earth. But a Mars ship would probably be more economically constructed in Earth orbit than in lunar orbit.

Some scientists speculate that it may be possible to obtain rocket fuel components, such as hydrogen and oxygen, from lunar rock. Such fuel, they say, might be used to power a ship assembled in moon orbit. In this case, construction could shift to the moon.

Developing this Earth-moon system of shuttles and bases will require discovering strong new light-weight building materials, refining orbital building techniques, looking for improved rocket fuels and coming up with improved solar and nuclear power supplies.

In addition, there will have to be extensive study of human beings' life and work in space.

Accomplishing any of these advances in space will require a new generation of scientists and engineers. As many of these responsible for Apollo reach the age of retirement, NASA acknowledges that it will have to recruit youthful technical personnel to devote their careers to space projects that could take decades to complete.

## Bush Lobbies Congressmen To Save B-2

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, lobbying for the B-2 Stealth bomber in the face of growing congressional opposition, told legislators Friday that canceling the aircraft, which cost \$300 million apiece, would undermine arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush met with House Republicans. One of them, Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama, said the president insisted that it would be "devastating to arms-control efforts if Congress would not authorize the B-2."

Air force officials presented a similar argument on Capitol Hill, telling senators that failure to finance the bomber might force the United States to withdraw its proposal in strategic arms-reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

General Larry D. Welch, air force chief of staff, told the Senate Armed Services Committee, "I simply cannot believe we'd proceed with negotiations if we didn't have a penetrating bomber."

General Jack Chain of the air force said the military might not support the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty if the B-2 bomber was not added to the U.S. arsenal.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff back the current treaty on the assumption the United States will continue to possess a manned bomber into the next century, General Chain said.

## Sliding Dukakis Out at Home

### '88 Presidential Aspirant Continues Downward Spiral

By Christopher B. Daly

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — "I am today doing the worst thing I've ever had to do in my political career," Governor Michael S. Dukakis grimly declared to hundreds of reporters and saddened staffers. "All of us," he said, "arrived at this moment through a combination of miscalculations, mistakes and misinformation."

That scene occurred not last November, after his defeat in the presidential election, but last week, after Mr. Dukakis was forced to announce vetoes that stripped nearly \$500 million from the state budget and killed many programs he fought to create in his 27 years of public service.

Like the baseball Red Sox, Mr. Dukakis has been getting a lesson in how hard it is to return to Boston as a loser. When the Red Sox blew a two-games-to-none lead and lost the 1986 World Series to the New York Mets, their harshest critics were right here at home.

One Boston columnist regularly refers to Mr. Dukakis as Pee Wee, and radio talk shows have turned into spats of vitriol. Automobile bumper stickers that declare "Duke Makes Me Puke."

According to recent public-opinion polls, Mr. Dukakis is now viewed unfavorably by as much as 70 percent of the state's voters. In one recent survey, 49 percent said he was doing a "very bad" job.

Last July 21, Mr. Dukakis accepted the Democratic Party's presidential nomination and continued soaring to a double-digit lead in the polls. Since then, he has been in a political free fall that did not stop on Nov. 8.

Reminding full time to the governor's job, Mr. Dukakis has suffered one setback after another — his wife's admission of alcoholism, his state's brush with bankruptcy, the defection of many longtime aides from his lame-duck administration and an avalanche of criticism, second-guessing and public scorn.

This week, the Massachusetts House dealt him another blow when it gutted a key provision of the "health care for all" law that legislators passed in 1988 to give Mr. Dukakis a policy plum for his national campaign.

One longtime political aide, trying to explain the intensity of bad feeling, says Mr. Dukakis was never a beloved figure. "This guy's reputation preceding this year was a competent, capable, honest governor," he said. "The flip side of that was that, while most people respected him, there weren't a whole lot of people who liked him. He's sort of like castor oil — you know it's good for you, but you don't like it."

Ralph Whitehead, a journalist

professor and political theorist at the University of Massachusetts, speculates that the bitterness may be linked to Mr. Dukakis's early announcement that he would not run for another term. Knowing that they cannot pass judgment at the polls again, Mr. Whitehead suggests, people are taking their shots now at Mr. Dukakis.

"When somebody's highs are so high and the lows are so low, you begin to wonder what is the norm and what is the deviation," Mr. Whitehead said. "Is this a second-rate guy who got lucky or a first-rate guy who got some bad breaks?"

The Republican leader in the state senate, David Locke, maintains that the depth of Mr. Dukakis's fall from grace is partly an illusion "because Dukakis never enjoyed that much popular affection."

According to his critics, Mr. Dukakis has no one but himself to blame for his political collapse at home. Republicans and a growing number of Democrats charge that he patched up the state's fiscal problems with sleight of hand last summer, just before accepting the presidential nomination, then failed to foresee the deficit or simply winked at it.

In December, at the mid-point of the state's fiscal year, Mr. Dukakis announced a potential — and unconstitutional — deficit of \$600 million, on a state budget of \$11.6 billion, drawing howls of "we told you so" from Republicans.

In January came a flurry of announcements. First, Mr. Dukakis announced the political establishment by announcing that he would not seek a fourth term as governor, making himself a lame duck for two years. Then he proposed a fiscal 1990 budget with \$1 billion in new spending and a \$603 million package of permanent new taxes to pay for it. Leaders of the legislature, where his party holds a 4-to-1 majority in both chambers, took all his plans off the table.

All of that set the stage for a raucous spring of debate over who was to blame for the mess and what to do about it.

Although the Massachusetts

economy remains healthy, Wall Street analysts think so little of the state government's fiscal management that they cut the state's bond rating to the second-lowest in the country, just a notch above that of Louisiana.

As a result, Mr. Dukakis is blamed by legislators for putting them through a political nightmare — an extremely unpopular combination of service cuts and tax increases. And he has energized the Massachusetts Republican Party, which has not won a statewide election in 17 years.

"I think the climate is better for Republicans than ever," Mr. Locke said, "because the public wants to throw the rascals out."

### DIAMONDS



#### YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein

diamantexpert BVBA

Established 1928

Pothoestraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp, Belgium - Tel.: (32-3) 234.07.51

Telex: 31770 and 31771

Telefax: 32-3/231.38.87

at the Diamond Club Bldg.

© 1989 Goldenstein

# Montana

Men's & Women's fashion collection  
Winter 1989

31 Rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris  
56 Avenue Marceau, 75008 Paris

Montana shops in the world:  
Hong Kong, Tokyo, Los Angeles, Kowloon, Singapore.

First Choice!

collections premieres

düsseldorf

august 6 - 8, 1989



### ESCADA

in Paris

New Fall & winter

COLLECTION

Marie-Martine

8, rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.

Tel.: (1) 42 22 18 44

**PICK YOUR OWN LUCKY NUMBERS**  
**TO BECOME AN INSTANT MILLIONAIRE!**  
**WIN THE RICHEST OF-ALL-WIN!**  
**SUM TAKE-FREE CASH PRIZE LOTTERY IN THE WORLD!**

## The Fabulous Lifestyle of the Rich & Famous Could be Yours Instantly...When You Play Canada's Celebrated, Multi-Million Dollar LOTTO 6/49

**Today is Your Lucky Day!**

Today—without doubt—is your lucky day!! YOU ARE IN CONTROL!! YOU pick your own lucky numbers to WIN A MILLION DOLLARS!! Maybe... MICH, MUCH MORE!!

**Play the World's Richest Lottery!**

Last year, LOTTO 6/49, the Canadian Government's Official Lotto Game, paid out a total of \$887,142,648... over \$70 Million in ONE month alone... the largest jackpot awarded was \$14,208,841,600! ALL LUMP SUM CASH PRIZES! ALL FREE OF CANADIAN TAXES! But, to WIN your share of MILLIONS—you must ENTER!! And we make it easy to enter... easy to WIN!!

**Pick Your Own Personal Lucky Numbers to Win!**

YOU pick any 6 numbers out of 49—and PLAY UP TO 6 GAMES AT ONCE!! Upon receipt of your entry form, your personal lucky numbers are officially entered into the Canadian Provincial Government's LOTTO 6/49 master computer system. You'll receive our "Confirmation of Entry" by return mail—confirming your lucky numbers, and the official draw dates in which they are entered.

Government-supervised, tamper-proof drawings are held twice a week!! If your 6 lucky numbers match the 6 LOTTO 6/49 numbers—

officially drawn—YOU WIN A MINIMUM OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS!!... or CONSIDERABLY MORE!! If you match 5, 4, or just 3 numbers... you WIN one of THOUSANDS OF HUGE SECONDARY CASH PRIZES!! It's so easy to WIN BIG MONEY from Canada!

**Increase Your Odds of Winning \$Millions!**

IMPROVE YOUR ODDS of becoming an INSTANT MILLIONAIRE!!... by playing more games!!... more often!! Simply check one of the boxes below to tell us how many games, and the number of weeks you want to play. We'll take care of the rest... you'll play all your favorite numbers—automatically—twice-a-week, every week, for the number of weeks you choose!

You can see, your chances of WINNING FANTASTIC CASH PRIZES multiply when you play LOTTO 6/49 more often!!

**Cash-In Quickly!**

WHEN YOU DO WIN!!... all prizes are PAID IN FULL—INSTANTLY!! NOT installments! There are NO Canadian taxes to pay!! Winning number lists are sent to you every 5 weeks. Our service is 100% GUARANTEED!! Our prizes are the lowest possible! They include all postage and handling charges! And when you WIN, we help you to CASH-IN QUICKLY!! So, fill in the entry form below and PLAY TODAY!

Please Airmail Your Completed Entry Form Today — or Phone Canada (604) 683-0227  
You Could Become the World's Next Millionaire... Sooner Than You Think!!

### LOTTO 6/49 SUBSCRIPTION ENTRY FORM

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

10 20 30 40  
11 21 31 41  
2 12 22 32  
3 13 23 33  
4 14 24 34  
5 15 25 35  
6 16 26 36  
7 17 27 37  
8 18 28 38  
9 19 29 39

**ORDER TODAY**

Mark 6 lucky numbers on each game you want to play.

**Pick Your Plan**

Check only one box below next to the option of your choice. ALL PRICES IN U.S. FUNDS.

	10 WEEKS (20 Drawings)	25 WEEKS (52 Drawings)	52 WEEKS (104 Drawings)
1 Game	\$ 45.	\$ 112.	\$ 225.
2 Games	\$ 90.	\$ 225.	\$ 450.
3 Games	\$ 135.	\$ 337.	\$ 675.
4 Games	\$ 180.	\$ 450.	\$ 900.
5 Games	\$ 225.	\$ 562.	\$ 1125.
6 Games	\$ 270.	\$ 675.	\$ 1350.

Canadian Overseas Marketing is a member of the Canadian Lottery Commission and is regulated by the Government of Canada. All prizes are paid in U.S. dollars. Prizes are subject to change without notice. Please refer to the terms and conditions of play on the back of the entry form.

Please make your Cheque or Bank Draft payable (in U.S. Funds), and Mail to: CANADIAN OVERSEAS MARKETING, Box 48120, 595 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7X 1S4

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
PROV. \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
FAX \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEX \_\_\_\_\_

1) Cheque ☐ 2) Bank Draft ☐ 3) Credit Card ☐ 4) Other ☐

CREDIT CARD NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXPIRY DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

## Mexico Prison Scandal Erupts

### Bribes Apparently Let 2 Drug Kingpins Live Like Kings

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — A corruption scandal has erupted over the opulent living conditions of two drug kingpins at a Mexico City prison and the discovery of guns, cash and communications equipment in their quarters.

Until their recent transfer to maximum-security facilities, the two, Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, lived with bodyguards and dozens of friends and relatives — women and children included — in adjacent cellblocks designed to hold 250 inmates, the new director of city's prisons has revealed.

In a formal complaint delivered Thursday to the federal attorney general's office, the city official, Alfonso Cabrera Morales, indicated that the two men had bribed prison officials to allow them to turn the two-story cellblocks into virtual villas where they lived like sultans in the otherwise crowded Reclusorio Norte prison.

The men have been jailed since 1985 on drugs and weapons charges; both are also wanted by the United States in connection with the torture-murder of a Drug Enforcement Administration agent in February 1985.

It had been widely known that the two wealthy traffickers had lived well in prison, but details of the luxuries they had managed to acquire stunned the Mexican public after local reporters were given a tour of their former quarters this week.

In cellblock No. 10, where Mr. Caro Quintero lived, reporters found a fully equipped kitchen with two large refrigerators, living and dining rooms, an office with a large desk, marble bathrooms and bedrooms including a master bedroom with wall-to-wall carpeting, a king-size bed and satin sheets. Wardrobes contained 35 new silk shirts, 20 pairs of cowboy boots and several cowboy hats from Mr. Caro Quintero's home state of Sinaloa in western Mexico.

In the garden were fruit trees, lounge chairs, a basketball court and a volleyball net. A billiard table was in a room off the garden.

Mr. Fonseca's cellblock, equally elaborate, was furnished in marginally better taste. One of five bedrooms contained a canopy bed and another was outfitted with Chinese ceramics. Expensive toys were scattered about, evidence that children had lived there. Also found were an aquarium with tropical fish, a fireplace and a sauna.

Mr. Cabrera, who took over as director of city prisons in March, led the tour three days after the two prisoners accused him, through their lawyers, of trying to extort \$1 million from them. They claimed that Mr. Cabrera demanded the payment in return for leaving them alone and not transferring them to maximum-security cells.

Mr. Cabrera denied the charge, accusing the two of trying to discredit him. He said he had ordered the transfers after leading a search of Mr. Caro Quintero's quarters in

May and discovering seven handguns, ammunition, car telephones, large-screen television sets, stereos, video-cassette recorders and liquor. A subsequent search of Mr. Fonseca's quarters turned up \$109,000 in U.S. currency, jewelry, electronic goods and luxury items, Mr. Cabrera said.

U.S. officials have said the two prisoners were apparently continuing to run at least part of their drug-trafficking operations from within prison walls. The discovery of the communications equipment seemed to bolster that assertion.

Mr. Cabrera said the men had each lived with five other prisoners who served as bodyguards. In addition, up to 20 other persons who were not inmates — friends, relatives and "assistants" — lived in each cellblock, he said. The cellblocks also were occasionally used for parties at which dozens of invited guests were entertained by mariachi bands, he said.

"It was an unjust situation," Mr. Cabrera said of the drug traffickers' life in the crowded prison. He attributed their privileges to corruption in the system but did not accuse any officials by name.

The complaint filed Thursday with the attorney general's office was made out against "whoever was responsible" for the traffickers' living conditions.

The attorney general's office said it would investigate. "Heads will roll," said a spokesman, who declined to specify the targets of the investigation.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Latin America Crises

### Venezuela: Debt Impasse

Venezuela cannot repay its loans. Not now, not ever. So earlier this week, Venezuela presented a debt reduction proposal to its creditors.

Within hours, the banks rejected the proposal outright. Allowed to stand, the rejection will undermine U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's plan, which calls on commercial banks to grant debt reduction in exchange for international guarantees on the outstanding balance.

Mr. Brady can put the negotiations on track only by insisting that the banks focus on debt cuts, and by making it unprofitable for them to stall.

The banks rejected the Venezuelan proposal because it did not offer them the option of lending Venezuela new money to use for repaying its existing debt. But if Venezuela cannot afford its old debt, it surely cannot afford even more. The mere presence of a new money option during negotiations is pernicious. It encourages banks to stonewall on debt reduction.

Each bank will want to lend Venezuela new money and wait for others to provide actual debt reduction. The banks that grant reductions would leave Venezuela more money to repay the stonewallers. Stonewalling becomes the winning strategy.

Mr. Brady has the tools to save his plan. At the very least, he can weaken the banks' position by declaring Venezuela's proposal a valid basis of negotiation. But he needs to go further.

The United States, in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, can announce that there will be no international guarantees on Third World debt for any bank unless all the banks jointly approve sizable debt reduction. Stonewalling thus would not be rewarded.

Mr. Brady has to tell the banks, loud and clear, that new money is no substitute for countries like Venezuela with unpayable debts. If he lets the banks get away with their stonewalling, his plan will crumble—and so will the hopes of creditors and debtors to re-establish financial credibility.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Argentina: Into Chaos

Raúl Alfonsín performed an extraordinary feat this month when he turned Argentina's presidency over to Carlos Menem. It was the first time since 1928 that one constitutionally elected president had succeeded another there. But that, unfortunately, was also Mr. Alfonsín's greatest achievement. He has left Mr. Menem an economy in dire trouble, and the country is sliding toward chaos.

The immediate imperative is to bring inflation under control. Prices doubled last month, and some prices are now doubling weekly. The effect is to leave many Argentines without sufficient income to feed themselves. In an extraordinary piece of bad luck, the economy minister and chief strategist, Miguel Riquelme, died of a heart attack a few days ago. Argentina is a poor country that with its enormous resources, ought to be rich. There was a time, early in this century, when it was very rich. Currently, it is the world's leading example of a land that has willfully impoverished itself through a corrupt and perverse political tradition.

Long ago certain favored industrial interests learned to fatten themselves by buying from the government at less than cost and selling at far more than cost. The Peronists

responded a generation ago not by cleaning out the treasury but by cutting their own working-class supporters in on it with endless subsidies and jobs in grossly over-staffed state enterprises. That's why budget deficits and inflation have spun out of control.

Mr. Alfonsín realized too late that democracy in itself was not going to produce prosperity. It provides only an opportunity to end the plunder. The best reason for hope now is that Mr. Menem understands that lesson very clearly. His government is talking about a massive effort to strip the subsidies out of the economy and to sell most of the state enterprises to private owners. That's courageous, particularly for Peronists. But they need to do one more thing that will be even less popular: To start taking tax collection seriously. To stabilize itself, Argentina is going to have to be willing to change the basic rules of the game by which it has been living for many years.

And if not? Like Mr. Alfonsín, Mr. Menem has to deal with an army that, while not notably effective in combat, is full of ambitious officers who like to play around in politics. There's not much that outsiders can do. But they could let Argentines know that a future junta would get even less foreign support than the last one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Poor Case for Controls

By relaxing export controls on personal computers, the U.S. Commerce Department is only acknowledging that the technology is now familiar worldwide. The Defense Department's angry dissent was not surprising. The struggle between the two departments over exports of technology has been a fixture of bureaucratic politics in Washington for years. But the fears at the Pentagon are overdrawn to a point at which they undercut its case.

This decision by the secretary of commerce, Robert Mosbacher, serves the interest of the United States in two ways. Obviously, it encourages exports by one of the country's most competitive industries, and it is essential to get American exports up. Less obviously, it also strengthens the export control system by relieving it of requirements that most sensible people regard as futile and foolish.

The Western alliance maintains a list of equipment of strategic importance that all the member countries agree not to sell to the Soviet bloc. When the United States insists on including technology that is readily available throughout the world, it generates exasperation among its partners and fosters a tendency to take the whole effort less seriously.

Mr. Mosbacher's ruling affects only the middle range of personal computers. The most advanced, the internal workings of which have not yet become common knowledge in such places as Taiwan, India and Singapore, will remain under control.

But the engineering of the midlevel machines has been disseminated beyond capture. Last year American companies alone sold six million personal computers of the class covered by this decision, and nearly half of them went overseas. Similar machines are now being produced in many countries outside the alliance, including some in the Third World with no export restrictions whatsoever.

When President Bush was in Poland and Hungary last week, he gave his blessing to the reforms under way there and to wider trade with the West. Among other things, the message was that the United States would not carry on the kind of harassment of trade with the Soviet bloc that had characterized the early Reagan years. To maintain that pledge, the White House is going to have to see to it that the Defense Department and its friends in Congress do not succeed in challenging this decision.

It's true that personal computers have a political significance, and it reaches far beyond the military applications that the Defense Department has in mind. Computer and communications technology is deeply subversive to the kind of central control under which Eastern Europe has lived for 40 years. As computers become more common there, they will hasten the end of the old style of politics and work in behalf of the reformers. That's not the least of the reasons to encourage Eastern Europe to experiment with them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Challenge for Poland

General Wojciech Jaruzelski won election to Poland's new, more powerful presidency by the narrowest of margins. Yet, in a sense, he now has a broader mandate than past communist leaders who claimed 99.9 percent support, because his victory was made possible only by the freely decided action of freely elected Solidarity members of the new parliament.

It's now a Polish election, beyond yesterday's upsurge within Solidarity over these tactical votes, to encourage President Jaruzelski to broaden his mandate still further. The likelihood of his doing so will largely depend on two factors: promised Western economic assistance, which is to be coordinated at Strasbourg, France next month, and continued grass-roots pressure for sustainable economic and political reform.

Undermined by defections from his own communist coalition, the general's candidacy would have failed had Solidarity's representatives cast a bloc vote against him. Instead, enough abstained or cast spoiled

ballots to assure the pragmatic goal earlier articulated by Lech Walesa: The need for a president likely to reassure Moscow and the Polish military that their interests would not be trampled in the rush toward reform.

The vote, which divided Solidarity, also highlighted its rapid political evolution. Only a few months ago it was simply an underground labor movement. Now it is cast in a critical parliamentary role, and is responsible to the overwhelming majority of Poles who voted for its candidates. Yet it is equally bound by the power-sharing deals it made last spring with a Communist Party that still commands key levers of government.

Parliamentary maneuvering alone will not suffice in a country plagued by structural economic problems and an immediate food crisis. Impatient constituencies already grumble menacingly on all sides of the uneasy reformist coalition. Additional grumbling, from the stomachs of hungry Poles, is something the West can help avoid.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR Managing Editor • ALAN LECOUR, Deputy Editor • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCIS DESMARETS, Circulation Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 50. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612118; Production, 630698.

De retour de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Riddell, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 477-7768. Telex: 896288. Fax: 477-7768. Editor for Europe: Michael Riddell, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-36106/6. Telex: 61170. Fax: 5-36106/6. Editor for Latin America: Michael Riddell, 63 Long Ave., London W12. Tel: 836-8902. Telex: 240727. Fax: 836-8902. Editor for Middle East: Michael Riddell, 13 Grafton Way, London W14. Tel: (089) 726755. Telex: 410727. Fax: 726755. Editor for North America: Michael Riddell, 650 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Telex: 47175. Fax: 752-3890. Editor for Oceania: Michael Riddell, 100 Market St., Sydney. Tel: 333-3333. Telex: 333333. Fax: 333-3333.

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## As Energetic Europe Forges Ahead, America Dawdles

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Coming home to this capital after three months of reporting in Europe, the first impression is one of deceleration. The Old World is moving faster than the New World, paradoxical as that may seem.

Intrigued by the imminent integration of their separate economies into the single European market, the nations of Western Europe see expanding horizons of opportunity ahead. Freed from the heavy yoke of Brezhnev-era fear and repression, at least some Eastern European countries are dreaming what only a few years ago would have seemed impossible dreams. The two Europes are beginning to reach out to each other, with Mikhail Gorbachev visiting London, Paris, Bonn and Rome in 1989 and the barbed wire being removed between Hungary and Austria.

A reporter who has watched this from a London assignment for 10 weeks and then toured Hungary, France and the Netherlands with President George Bush cannot help but be struck by the comparative immobilization of Washington. It is a bit jarring to find Congress still struggling with the same piece of savings-and-loan legislation that it had atop its agenda at cherry-blossom time. It is even more dispiriting to learn that getting the bailout bill into a House-Senate conference is regarded here as the main achievement of the past three months.

Part of the sense of enervation may simply be climatic. Europe has had a beautiful and bracing spring and summer. Washington is waterlogged from months of rain. The July heat and humidity make people's movements seem tropically lethargic. The same president who was a bundle of energy in Europe goes slack on his return and heads off to Camp David and, soon, a vacation in Kennebunkport, Maine.

All this is impressionistic, but the statistics from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development's recent report tell a similar tale. In 1988, the U.S. economy grew faster than Europe's. This year, the growth rates are expected to be identical. Next year, Europe is projected to outpace the United States. The picture on inflation is just the reverse, with the United States accelerating from a pace substantially below Europe's to one markedly higher.

These are not numbers that should breed complacency. But the governments and people in Europe have a clearer sense of challenge and opportunity than we seem to possess at home. From Ireland to Italy, the 12 nations of the European Community are very much like auto racers on the last warm-up lap before the green flag is waved. They are checking each other's growth rates and maneuvering for the best position they can grab when the last barriers

to unrestrained competition go down in 1992.

For Spanish vintners, French couturiers and Dutch herring fishermen, and for thousands of other entrepreneurs and business people, the single market means both more competition and more opportunity. New deals are being done every day as manufacturers, distributors and retailers calculate how to leap the soon-to-be-meaningless national boundaries. University professors say more and more of their students plan to study outside their home countries, recognizing that the job market, too, is about to expand.

In Eastern Europe, particularly Poland and Hungary, the energy comes from the lifting of political constraints. Underground movements like Poland's Solidarity now operate in the light of day. They have power in government approximating their support among the people. Artists and intellectuals are breathing the heady air of freedom and the new world — as in the Hungarian production of "Soyuz" (Union) in London. Search of an Author, recently seen in London — demonstrates the daring and the vitality of these long-repressed talents.

Beyond them, in the Soviet Union, 1989 has seen even more dramatic change, as Mr. Gorbachev challenges 70 years of Communist orthodoxy, and in turn is pressed by his critics to

make even faster and more tangible progress. All this makes the United States, historically the great engine and laboratory of change in the world, inevitably seem rather stick-in-the-mud by comparison. On his two European trips, our president has been a cheerleader and, on the margins, a force for change. But at home, George Bush breaks no molds and rejects any suggestion that America needs to alter course or raise its sights.

Clearly, a continent-sized republic like ours cannot duplicate the stimulus the 12 European Community countries derive from their first big step into a larger federal union. Nor can a nation in its third century of democracy find the experience of competitive elections as heady as the Poles, Hungarians or Russians do.

But if we cannot duplicate the sources of Europe's fresh burst of energy, we have all the more reason to find stimuli of our own. In the 1980s, America has generated jobs by incurring vast debts and deficits. That is not a pattern we can safely continue. Our education, environment, social services, economic infrastructure and fiscal discipline all cry out for improvement.

In a changing world, the United States simply cannot afford to be satisfied or static. That's why the languor of Washington seems disturbingly out of place.

The Washington Post.

## Salah Khalaf: The Rewards Of Terrorism

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Two pictures, of the same man: Salah Khalaf. One was printed recently in newspapers and shown on television because he was involved in important negotiations with the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia.

An earlier picture, a side view, was printed last year in a State Department publication. It is called "Profiles in Terrorism" and the introduction was written by George Bush, then just elected president.

Mr. Khalaf's photograph was selected by State Department experts because he is the number two man in one of the terrorist groups profiled — El Fatah, Yasser Arafat's wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization. More to the point, Mr. Khalaf, known in the PLO as Abu Iyad, has been for decades a key planner and organizer of its terrorist activities.

The State Department lists 33 terrorist attacks by Fatah as a sample. American and European intelligence agencies say Mr. Khalaf planned some of the best known. They include the murder of 11 Israeli Olympic athletes in 1972 and, a year later, the killing in the Sudan of the ambassador and counselor of the United States of America.

Now Mr. Khalaf negotiates with the United States. His aim is the recognition of a Palestine run by the PLO. If that happens, Mr. Khalaf, Abu Iyad, may be foreign minister or vice president.

Then he would have every right to expect to visit Washington and call at the State Department. Enticing, he would pass a large plaque in the lobby. On it are the names of all State Department employees killed in the service of their country. If he looked up, Mr. Khalaf would be able to read two names familiar to him: Ambassador Cleo A. Noel Jr. and Counselor George C. Moore. They served in the Sudan and they died there.



By PETERSON, Vancouver Star, Vancouver, Canada.

That is where American diplomacy has taken us.

Far more is involved even than the lesson for American civil servants that, given a little time, a little advantage to be gained, the United States will negotiate with their killers.

The issue goes beyond the conflict between Israeli and Palestinian. It mocks the credibility of the United States as a fighter against terrorism anywhere. It strengthens the confidence and power of terrorist forces around the world.

Seven months now since 259 people were blown apart in Pan Am 103. Ahmed Jabril, believed by Western intelligence to have carried out the operation, still lives in Damascus,

supplied by the Syrians and under their orders.

But the United States tries to edge closer to Syria, despite its sponsorship of Mr. Jabril, despite the largest terror operation in the world — the continuing, massive Syrian bombing of Lebanon. That's called diplomatic self-interest. Terrorism works.

In Libya, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi likes to pay an occasional visit to his particular treasure — the huge chemical warfare plant built with the help of West German, Japanese and other foreign businessmen. He walks, no doubt, in dream of Israel. But while he dreams he does not waste time. Around the year he funds terrorists in Europe, Asia, Latin America.

The Soviet Union. For decades it has been a chief supplier of arms and money to terrorist groups and nations. Mikhail Gorbachev has not yet taken the essential step toward a real policy change: Acknowledgment of the past. No immunity in the United States. Two terrorists crossed from Canada, loaded with explosives; they were captured in Vermont. In California, the wife of the captain of the U.S. cruiser Vincennes, which shot down an Iranian airplane, escaped with her life from a terrorist attack. Nobody captured. In Washington, Senator Jesse Helms, the Republican of North Carolina, forced open the issue of negotiation with killers or kidnappers of Americans. He drew up Senate legisla-

tion to prevent the administration from doing that. The conservative Mr. Helms and other backers of the measure, including liberals like Senator John Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, came under a hard, intensive pressure campaign straight from the White House. On the Senate floor, the administration finally won a less binding version of the Helms legislation.

The premature recognition of the PLO meant negotiation with terrorists and led swiftly and inevitably to negotiation with the killers of American civil servants. Mr. Helms and all who supported him deserve the credit due to those who make the country face an important truth, however nasty. The New York Times.

## More Fighting Looms for Cambodia, After the Talks in Paris Fail

By Michael Leifer

BANGKOK — Cambodia seems fated to remain a battlefield despite the new round of diplomatic negotiations that are to begin Monday in Paris.

That day, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the tripartite resistance coalition, will meet with Hun Sen, prime minister of the government in Phnom Penh. On Tuesday, representatives of all four Cambodian factions, including the notorious Khmer Rouge, are to hold talks. The outcome will indicate the prospects for a major international conference on Cambodia, arranged at French initiative, that is scheduled to begin July 30.

There are two central obstacles to be overcome. One is international supervision of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, which Hanoi has said will be completed by the end of September. The second is how to share power among the contending Cambodian parties. Substantive progress is unlikely on either issue.

The Paris meetings are particularly

significant for economically strapped Vietnam. Hanoi wants an international endorsement of its troop withdrawal that would lend credence to the claim of legitimacy by the government installed in Phnom Penh in 1979. Such endorsement could reopen vital aid links for Vietnam with the West and Japan. It also would increase pressure on Prince Sihanouk to break with his coalition partners and China, his main patron, for fear of being excluded from a political settlement that would allow him to return to Cambodia in his declining years.

However, the prince seems determined to stay with the coalition, at least for the time being. He has insisted that Vietnamese troop withdrawals be supervised by a United Nations team. This is unacceptable to Hanoi and Phnom Penh, who say the UN is biased because it has allowed the coalition, which includes the Khmer Rouge, to occupy Cambodia's seat in the world body.

But even if international supervi-

sion of a Vietnamese pullout took place under UN auspices, it probably would not be effective. The terrain along the extensive border between Cambodia and Vietnam makes conclusive verification of troop movements virtually impossible. So the Vietnamese may be acting against their best interests by opposing UN involvement. Meantime, Thai military officials are saying that they strongly suspect that the Vietnamese will leave behind two army divisions and military advisers disguised as members of the Phnom Penh army.

Vietnam has long sought to separate the international dimension of the Cambodian conflict from its internal aspects. Hanoi and the Phnom Penh government reject a comprehensive settlement that would require power sharing by all the Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge. Prince Sihanouk has argued for a comprehensive settlement on the ground that excluding the Khmer Rouge would result in civil war.

In the unlikely event of a comprehensive settlement, everything that is known about the Khmer Rouge would suggest that their participation in an

hanouk has insisted on such a settlement despite what appeared to be no record otherwise with Hun Sen at their last meeting, in May in Indonesia.

Much to Vietnam's annoyance, backing for the prince's position was recently reaffirmed by the foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. After a period of political disarray prompted by the unilateral initiative of Chuanrich Chuanrich, Thailand's prime minister, in exploring a partial settlement between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, the six ASEAN governments met in Manila. They called for a comprehensive settlement that would resolve both the internal and external aspects of the conflict. Their stand was endorsed by the United States, despite American misgivings over the role planned for the Khmer Rouge in a political settlement.

Some Thai officials say the Khmer Rouge have 45,000 armed guerrillas and the strength to cause considerable disruption. Prince Sihanouk has argued for a comprehensive settlement on the ground that excluding the Khmer Rouge would result in civil war. In the unlikely event of a comprehensive settlement, everything that is known about the Khmer Rouge would suggest that their participation in an

interim "government of national reconciliation" would be a Trojan horse ploy. Their strategy does not include sharing power with hated rivals.

So, given the irreconcilable views of the contending Cambodian parties and their Vietnamese and Chinese backers, the chances of peacemaking in Paris are not good. Indeed, if the initial talks between the warring factions fail to make progress, then the subsequent international conference will be in jeopardy.

Diplomatic stalemate in Paris most likely will be followed by another test of military strength in Cambodia — which is what happened after previous international negotiations on Indochina in Geneva in 1954 and 1962 and in Paris in 1973.

This, though, would expose the true capability of the Khmer Rouge and the resilience of the Phnom Penh government. And, it would test the credibility of the recent statement by Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, that Hanoi's troops will not return to Cambodia under "any circumstances."

The writer, an Asian specialist at the London School of Economics and Political Science, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Khmer Rouge: An Erosion of Discipline

By James Pringle

T A BAT, Southeast Thailand — Burund Marungreung, the village chief, had some unwelcome work to attend to the other day at this miners' settlement of ramshackle huts near the border with Cambodia. A Khmer Rouge guerrilla returning from an operation against Vietnamese troops in Cambodia had shot a Thai miner and stolen his cache of hard-earned rubies, some cash and a ghetto-blaster radio.

Mr. Burund had just been to remonstrate with a local Khmer Rouge military commander, camped out beyond the village at the foot of the dark, forested mountain that marks the border. He said the commander had agreed to look into the shooting, and possibly pay compensation.

The seriously wounded man, one of a group of freelance Thai miners who each paid 1,000 baht (about \$40) to Khmer Rouge soldiers to escort them to rich gem deposits near the Cambodian ruby mining center at Pailin, had been shot five times during the 4 A.M. robbery inside a village's home. Other villagers said the attacker obviously knew the miner had just returned with a valuable haul of rubies and stones, and Mr. Burund said in 10 days "the Khmer

Rouge will establish a national party, compete in general elections and abide by the results. "This is our firm policy," said Ta Nith, a Khmer Rouge civilian leader near Ta Bat. Any idea of again imposing the Khmer Rouge brand of communism on Cambodia has been abandoned, he said, because that "would be death. No country from the West would help us."

Few diplomats in Bangkok believe this line. However, some suggest that the change in policy may be causing confusion in the ranks of the Khmer Rouge, whose forces have taken a beating at the hands of Vietnamese and Phnom Penh army troops in border engagements along the border.

The Khmer Rouge have had the reputation of being the most highly motivated and disciplined military group in Cambodia. Now, their morale and discipline seem to be eroding. "They are not defeated but there are signs of growing problems," said a Bangkok-based diplomat who visits the border area. The incidents at Ta Bat would seem to bear that out.

The writer, a former correspondent for Reuters and Newsweek in Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: Foot the Royal Bill

NEW YORK — The Herald's leader this morning (July 21) is given over to mild ridicule of the outcry in England about the Royal grants. "England wants Royalty, but does not wish to pay for it," says the Herald. "If England wants Royalty, she ought not to be mean in providing for its expenses. If England wants an expensive form of government she should put her hands into her pockets and pay for it. It seems odd to cry for great show and then to haggle about the items."

### 1914: Huerta Departs

PUERTO RICO — General Huerta (who resigned the presidency on July 17) and General Blanquet, with their families, left on board the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica yesterday (July 21). There was no demonstration as the vessel steamed out to sea. There was a marked contrast between General Huerta's departure and that of Senor Porfirio

Diaz, formerly President of Mexico. The only incident to cause a stranger to inquire who the distinguished person was on board was a file of ragged soldiers standing at attention.

### 1939: Designs on Danzig

BERLIN — Chancellor Adolf Hitler's determination to bring Danzig within the borders of the Third Reich, by peaceful means if possible, was restated here today (July 21) by a spokesman for the government. This spokesman summoned representatives of the foreign press and told them that his country rejected war as a solution of the Danzig problem. Almost in the same breath, however, he went on to say that Germany expected to get what it wanted without war and would not compromise on its demand for unconditional control of the Free City. He admitted that war was a possible outcome of Nazi efforts to obtain this solution. Therefore, he said, his government was preparing for any emergency.

Rangoon Seizes 12 Top Foreign Opposition Leaders in a Crackdown

Canada Closes Into '85 Gender



## Rangoon Seizes Its 2 Top Foes

### Opposition Target Of a Crackdown

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The military government of Burma announced Friday that the country's two most prominent opposition politicians, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin Oo, had been put under guarded house arrest for up to a year under a law protecting the state from "destructive elements."

Asian and Western diplomats said Friday that the government also arrested other leaders of the National League for Democracy, which is headed by Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi and Mr. Tin Oo.

The Western diplomats had told of Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi's detention on Thursday.

An Asian diplomat said the government was trying to shut down the National League for Democracy.

The party is the largest force in opposition to the martial-law regime led by General Saw Maung, who seized control in September while crushing pro-democracy demonstrations.

In August and September, at least 3,000 unarmed Burmese protesters were shot down by troops.

A government spokesman, U Kyaw Sann, said Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi and Mr. Tin Oo had been charged with "inciting" within the military and nursing hatred for the armed forces among the populace. Both acts are illegal under a 1975 law designed to protect the state from "destructive elements."

The military has run Burma since a 1962 coup led by General Ne Win.

Mr. Kyaw Sann said that Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi and Mr. Tin Oo had been rendered incommunicado with the outside world and that only immediate family members would be allowed to leave their home compounds.

"The family members allowed outside may not contact foreign embassies, political parties or those having contact with political parties," the spokesman said.

Mr. Kyaw Sann said that health care would be provided by the state.

The spokesman said that Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi had tried to "demoralize the soldiers so they would lose the heart for fighting." He said that she "incited" the military of being fascists with the intention of making people hate the military.

The spokesman also accused Mr. Tin Oo, a former army general, of "falsely accusing" the military of inhuman acts and of stating that elections promised for May 1990 would not be free or fair.

"Although the majority of the political parties have shown complete understanding of the military's sincerity, the two political leaders had insulted the goodwill of the military and increased the momentum of their confrontation," Mr. Kyaw Sann said, adding that "the military was obliged to take action to protect the interests of the state and its people."

He said that the National League for Democracy would be allowed to continue functioning as a political party, but that the government would reconsider if its leaders "continue with their confrontations."

The spokesman said other members of the party were being questioned by the authorities.

A State Department official in Washington said the arrests "are certainly a grave development."

He said that the United States still hoped for free and fair elections in Burma.

On Wednesday, known as Myanmar's Day to commemorate the 1947 assassination of Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi's father, General Aung San, and six of his cabinet colleagues, the party leader called off planned rallies in defiance of martial law.

The government said it arrested 44 "troublemakers" on Wednesday who had violated martial-law regulations that ban the gathering of five or more people.

General Aung San is regarded as the founding father of Burma and of the army. The government resents his daughter's claim to be the inheritor of his principles and political testament.

A diplomat said the government apparently hoped that Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi would ask to leave the country. "The hope seems to be that she will go," he said. "But she won't. She's fully committed to the process."

## Canada Closes Inquiry Into '85 Gander Crash

United Press International

OTTAWA — A former Supreme Court judge said Friday that "no human hope exists" to determine what caused a 1985 crash in Gander, Newfoundland, that killed all 248 U.S. soldiers and eight crew members aboard a chartered plane.

The statement by the former judge, Willard Essey, ended the four-year investigation into the crash. "No human hope exists to find a cause for this enigmatic crash," he said. The Arrow Air jetliner was carrying members of the 101st Airborne Division back to the United States. The plane crashed shortly after takeoff.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk discussing the Cambodian peace initiative at a Paris briefing Friday.

## China Warns Hong Kong Opposition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China warned two Hong Kong legislators on Friday to stop what it called their attempts to overthrow the Chinese government and assailed those in the British colony who had helped student protesters to escape.

The warning was made in a strongly worded commentary in the Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily.

The article said Beijing would not tolerate continued support by Hong Kong residents for the mainland's crushed democracy movement and that Hong Kong would be allowed to remain capitalist only if it did not interfere.

The comments caused widespread reaction Friday in the British colony, which is scheduled to return to Chinese rule in 1997.

"This is the time to see how strong our backbone is," said a legislative councilor, Szeto Wah, one of the two democracy activists criticized in the commentary.

The commentary singled out Mr. Szeto's group, the newly formed Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, which has pledged \$156,000 to help fugitives from the mainland movement.

Without mentioning them by name, the commentary accused Mr. Szeto and the vice chairman of the group, Martin Lee, of supporting independence for Hong Kong and plotting to overthrow the Communist government.

Mr. Szeto denied the charge, saying he opposed China's current leaders but not socialism. He and Mr. Lee are members of a joint Hong Kong-Chinese committee that is drafting the Basic Law, the document under which Hong Kong is to be governed after 1997.

"The Chinese leaders know that we have popular support, and this is their way, their devices way of persuading people not to join us out of fear," Mr. Lee said on Hong Kong radio.

The article appeared to further darken hopes in Hong Kong that China would tolerate moves to foster wider democracy before its takeover of the colony.

Brokers said the Hong Kong stock market reacted sharply to the People's Daily report, with the Hang Seng index dropping 25 points to 2,492 during the first half-hour trading after lunch.

(Reuters, UPI)

## POLAND: A Solidarity 'No'

(Continued from Page 1)

have not changed. There are opinions that evaluate skeptically just such a possibility.

Mr. Gorbachev was commenting on the results of two days of discussion that ended Thursday, in which a majority of Solidarity deputies and senators appeared to favor remaining in opposition.

But several senior strategists, including Jacek Kuron, a senator from Warsaw, and Witold Tuziakowski, one of the union's leading economists, said they thought that Solidarity should seize the governmental reins, leaving the ministries of defense and internal affairs, essentially the army and the police, to the communists, in order to tackle the economic crisis.

Union officials said that on Thursday, General Jaruzelski telephoned Andrzej Stelmachowski, the speaker of the new senate, where Solidarity won 99 of 100 seats in free elections in June, to discuss the quick formation of a cabinet that would be led by a Communist prime minister, with a post of deputy prime minister for economic affairs going to Solidarity.

Talks between the sides on forming a cabinet are expected to go into high gear after a meeting of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, called to pick a successor to General Jaruzelski as first secretary, a post he pledged to surrender if elected president.

## China Warns Faulty Engine Fan Suspected in Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Officials investigating the fiery crash of a United Airlines jumbo jet in Iowa focused Friday on the likelihood that a huge fan in the tail engine disintegrated, slicing through the system that powers the flight controls from the cockpit.

Investigators said that the rear engine apparently exploded during flight Wednesday. Sections of the plane were found to have been riddled by shrapnel-like projectiles, possibly caused when part of the engine disintegrated.

A member of the National Transportation Safety Board who was supervising the federal investigation, Jim Burnett, said his team was surprised to find the entire fan rotor system missing from the rear engine. The DC-10 has three engines, one on each wing and on the tail. "This is the first time on this kind of engine that we've ever seen that," Mr. Burnett said.

One of the pilots, who had reported that all three hydraulic systems failed, radioed minutes before the plane crashed for mechanics to tell him what to do, Mr. Burnett said. "Unfortunately, there's no written procedure for handling the aircraft if all three hydraulic systems fail," he said, saying there was nothing that mechanics could do to help.

Experts said they believed that if a disintegrating fan was established as the cause it would be the first crash resulting from problems with

a tail-mounted engine rather than one mounted under the wings or at the back of the fuselage.

They also said they thought it would be the first in which engine breakup severed a jetliner's hydraulic lines and made the plane almost impossible to control.

The terrifying final hour of Flight 232 began with an explosion that knocked the flight attendants to the floor, federal investigators said. Then the pilots, with controls that were almost useless, struggled to fly the plane while air traffic controllers radioed the locations of four-lane highways they could aim for if they had to land before they could make it to an airport.

Aviation experts marveled that the three-man crew kept the plane aloft long enough to try the emergency landing at Sioux City Municipal Airport at more than 175 miles an hour (282 kph). The plane crashed into a cornfield adjacent to the runway.

"It was quite a feat keeping the plane in the state of Iowa," said a pilot who flies DC-10s for a charter airline.

Although the jet turned into a fireball as it hurtled across the ground, 184 of the 293 people survived, many of them with minor injuries. On Friday, officials raised the toll of dead and missing from 107 to 109.

Investigators also reported Friday that repair work had been done on the plane the day before the flight.

Mr. Burnett said the transportation

## ASEAN Seeks Broad Cambodia Solution

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Alarmed at prospects of continued fighting in Cambodia, non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia are seeking assurances that an international peace conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris this month will not accept a partial solution to the conflict there.

Officials of governments in ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, also said this week that China had affirmed support for this position in its first clear policy statement on Cambodia since Beijing's crackdown on supporters of the pro-democracy movement last month.

ASEAN officials said that the conference should not follow Hanoi's recommendation to endorse a settlement that includes only monitoring a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, halting military supplies to Cambodia and other external aspects of the conflict.

The officials fear that the Vietnamese formula, which the Soviet Union has endorsed, would leave the Vietnamese-backed government of Hun Sen in power and force the guerrillas — particularly the Khmer Rouge, which has the strongest guerrilla army — to intensify fighting.

The officials are concerned that

such a development would compel Thailand to continue allowing Chinese arms to reach the guerrillas through Thai territory. This would tighten a strategic relationship between Bangkok and Beijing that has developed since Vietnam invaded Cambodia.

Closer military and security ties between Beijing and Bangkok would rekindle tensions recently eased between Thailand and Indonesian and Malaysian regimes. Indonesia and Malaysia are wary of China power in Southeast Asia.

There was some apprehension in the region that China, in reaction to Western criticism and aid cuts, might lean toward the position taken by the Soviet Union and Vietnam on Cambodia.

However, ASEAN officials said Beijing recently reiterated its call for United Nations supervision of a Vietnamese military withdrawal from Cambodia and power-sharing between the four major Cambodian parties to the conflict, including the Chinese-armed Khmer Rouge.

The stand to be taken by Beijing, which will have an important role in any Cambodian settlement, was set out by Qian Qichen, the foreign minister, in a position paper sent to France and circulated to ASEAN governments before the international conference on Cambodia opens July 30 in Paris.

ASEAN countries are Indonesia,

Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. Other nations sending official delegations to the meeting include the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — as well as Japan, India, Australia, Canada and Cambodia's neighbors in Indochina, Vietnam and Laos.

Leaders of the four warring Cambodian groups are to meet in Paris on Monday and Tuesday to try to bridge major differences blocking an internal political settlement before the conference begins.

These differences center on arrangements for sharing power and especially on the extent of power to be allowed the Khmer Rouge. The group is widely held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians before Vietnam invaded in December 1978.

Officials of ASEAN countries believe there are only slim chances of an agreement between the guerrilla coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Vietnam-supported government in Phnom Penh led by Mr. Hun Sen. The Khmer Rouge and two non-Communist Cambodian groups make up the coalition.

ASEAN countries and China want assurances that the Paris conference will not be rushed into hasty action by Vietnam's an-

ouncement that all its forces will be removed from Cambodia by the end of September.

Mr. Qian proposed that any decisions at the meeting be unanimous.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said this week that the conference should agree on a framework for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict, because a partial solution would "only create possibilities for a fresh civil war."

Thai officials said Wednesday that France had proposed that the international conference should break up into three commissions during August to work out details for verification of Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia, for cessation of external aid and for a post-war reconstruction program.

But the Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetvita, said an additional commission should be formed to assist the process of national reconciliation among the Cambodian factions, without which there would be no durable settlement.

The Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, warned after recent talks with Mr. Alatas in Jakarta that the conference would run into "deadlock" if it sought to interfere in what he called Cambodia's internal affairs.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Spies Not Ideologues, They're Only Greedy

In the last decade, U.S. intelligence officials and members of Congress have grown increasingly concerned about the country's vulnerability to low-paid military personnel and functionaries who sell secrets for cash. The New York Times reports.

Officials have said that major damage was done by such spies as Jerry A. Whitworth, a naval officer who sold top-secret codes to the Soviet Union in the early 1980s, and Ronald Pelton, an analyst at the National Security Agency whose personal bankruptcy led him to sell the Soviet Union details about an expensive secret program for eavesdropping on undersea cables in the mid-1980s. Both are serving life terms.

The problem is typified by James W. Hall, a former army warrant officer sentenced in March to 40 years in prison after pleading guilty to spying for the Soviet Union and East Germany. He was paid as much as \$300,000 over six years for information on U.S. electronic eavesdropping systems. A secretly videotaped conversation between Hall and an FBI agent posing as a Soviet intelligence officer was played this week at the trial in Savannah, Georgia, of Hussein Vildirim, a Turkish mechanic who was convicted Thursday of conspiring with Hall to commit espionage.

"I wasn't terribly short of money," Hall told his supposed Soviet contact. "I just decided I didn't ever want to worry where my next dollar was coming from. I'm not anti-American. I wave the flag as much as anybody else."

In the 1988 accident, only 13 of 108 passengers died, a low fatality rate attributed in part to new FAA regulations requiring flame-resistant insulation on airline seats that slows the spread of fire and smoke inside the cabin.

In addition to tougher regulations involving fire-blocking layers on airline seats, the FAA has proposed a rule that airlines fit their existing fleets by 1995 with new seats designed to better absorb the impact of a crash and still remain attached to the floor.

As early as 1981, the safety board was arguing for more crash-resistant seats, after a review of 77 accidents between 1970 and 1980 revealed that in 58 percent of the crashes, seats and side panels within the aircraft came loose on impact and flew around the cabin, so that they "limited passengers' chances for survival."

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

While many airlines have already begun to retrofit their planes with the new seats, United Airlines did not respond to questions Thursday about whether the new seats had been installed in the plane that crashed in Iowa.

Romaine Bendixon, a doctor and pilot with the Iowa National Guard, and one of the first rescue workers on the scene, recalled seeing a group of seats sitting in the middle of the runway, with part of the plane's floor still attached.

communications specialist, is that the authors are often lawyers who want to avoid lawsuits, marketing people who want to sell something and engineers who want to explain how things work. "You don't need to know how your computer works," Ms. Babin said. "You just need to know in plain English how to put in the disk and turn the machine on."

Marlene Dietrich, Judy Garland, Elizabeth Taylor, Cher, even Rudolph Nureyev have been among the celebrities appearing in the "What becomes a legend most? Blackplains mink advertisements. It seemed for a while that Nancy Reagan was going to be this year's famous face and, as a modeling fee, go home with a free mink coat valued at over \$15,000. But, The Washington Post reports, after initially agreeing to a photo session in May, she backed out. A spokesman for the former First Lady offered no explanation, but said that she might "perhaps" do it at a later date.

Thomas Warren is not a chain smoker, but a chained smoker. In an effort to break a pack-a-day habit, he put a dog collar around his neck and friends attached it, via a long thin cable, to the 280-pound (127-kilogram) couch in his Springfield, Missouri, living room. He can wander only as far as the front porch. At the end of the first week of a planned three weeks, Mr. Warren, 42, said he had tried Smokers Anonymous, meditation, cutting down and quitting cold. Nothing worked.

Shorter Takes: The Chicago suburb of Winnetka, Illinois, has voted down a proposal by the police department to replace its 12-gauge shotguns with Uzi submachine guns. Town trustees said their chief concern was innocent bystanders' getting shot. • The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission has refused to grant landmark status to a 1950s carwash and gas station, clearing the way for a developer to build a \$15 million shopping center.

Arthur Higbee

## MARILYN: Legal Blowup

(Continued from Page 1)

install Joseph D. Garon, a New York patent and copyright lawyer.

Mrs. Strasberg's attorney, Irving Seidman, countered that his client should be the executor. Rather than procrastinating, he said, she had sought to market Miss Monroe prudently.

The estate has spurned bids for Marilyn Monroe collapsible hair brushes, Marilyn Monroe skin lotion (made with potato starch) and

Marilyn Monroe greeting cards showing the star snorting cocaine and declaring that "crystals are a girl's best friend."

Despite these reservations, Mr. Seidman noted, the Monroe estate has already granted 58 licenses around the world.

Mrs. Strasberg, he argued, was not only legally entitled to become executor; she deserved it.

Mrs. Lambert agreed, and on Monday Mrs. Strasberg was appointed to the post.

## France's Snap Decision: No More Tethered Plunges

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Interior Ministry has ordered a halt to an activity that was becoming a minor craze: people, tied to lengths of elastic, leaping off tall structures.

After the third death in 1989 this week from such jumps, the ministry has, in the absence of established safety standards, issued a temporary ban on the practice.

On Tuesday, a 27-year-old was killed when he leaped from a bridge in Brionmont, on the third bounce the elastic snapped, plunging the man into a rocky ravine 30 meters (98 feet) below.



## AUCTION SALES

November auctions  
in Geneva

## CHRISTIE'S

Lily Nymph, an enamel and gold pendant by René Lalique. Sold for 385,000 Swiss Francs on 11 May 1989 at Christie's Geneva

## The selling art

If you are thinking of selling works of art, it will pay you to go to the top. Christie's Geneva has the best international reputation both for wise counselling and astonishing prices. We are now gathering items in the following categories for our November sales in Geneva:

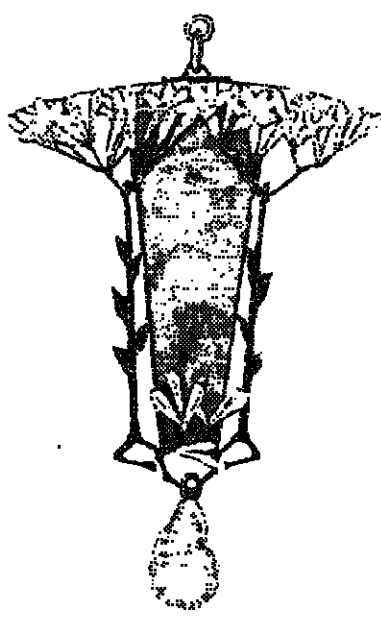
Jewellery, 20th Century Decorative Arts, Porcelain, Silver, Miniatures, Goldboxes and Objects of Vertu, Russian Works of Art and Fabergé, Watches and Wines

The closing date for entries is 8 September

For any further information, please contact:

Regula Wuthrich  
Christie's  
8 Place de la Taconnerie  
1204 Geneva  
Tel: (4122) 28 25 44

Pascale Zuliani  
Christie's  
6 rue Paul Baudry  
75008 Paris  
Tel: (331) 42 56 17 66



Marc Chagall, *La Victoire au Monde renversé*, signed and dated 1929, oil on canvas, 26x29 in. Sold on May 6, 1989 in New York for \$4.62 million (£3,080,000). World record price for the artist.

Habsburg, Feldman  
FINE ART AUCTIONEERS

We are now accepting consignments  
for our autumn- and winter auctions  
in Geneva, New York and Tokyo

Jewellery · Objects of Vertu · Fabergé · Islamic Art  
Watches & Clocks · Art Nouveau & Art Déco  
Old Master and Modern Paintings · Philately

Habsburg, Feldman  
202, route du Grand-Lancy  
1213 Onex/Geneva  
Tel: (022) 757 25 30  
Telex 422757 HFSA CH  
Fax: (022) 757 64 98

Habsburg, Feldman  
15, avenue Victor-Hugo  
75116 Paris  
Tel: (1) 45 01 76 55  
Telex 820 893  
Fax: (1) 45 00 69 50

Habsburg, Feldman  
c/o Jane Roberts  
180 New Bond Street  
G 8 - London W1  
Tel: 1-491 01 66  
Fax: 1-495 31 53

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Peter Rabbit Gets Old Master Treatment

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Light-hearted stuff is turning into very serious business. From the 5-year-old "Peter Rabbit," illustrated with furry little creatures in pink clothes, and The Tatler's cartoons that drew chuckles from portly gentlemen enjoying their sherry in their West End club three-quarters of a century ago, to the toy-size model trains for children of every age, everything is measured, described in great technical detail, given an estimated price bracket, and entered in glossy auction catalogues.

This week, the commercial processing of "fun things" reached a high point as Christie's dispersed drawings on Wednesday and followed up on Thursday with the £1.2-million (£1.92 million) toy train collection of a 74-year-old Italian count.

The drawings offered Wednesday must have made some of the white-haired ladies who happened to attend the auction feel younger by decades as they caught glimpses of "Maria or the Good Little Girl" and a menagerie of animals dressed up as humans. The winner, as nurseryroom hierarchy would have it, was Peter Rabbit, who turned up in the guise of a dream rarity for the bibliophile of toddler literature.

The books by Helen Beatrix Potter, who invented the character, wrote the stories and drew their

images in pencil and watercolor, appeared mostly between 1903 and 1912. The gem in oval format, a mere 11.3 centimeters (4 1/2 inches) high, which turned up on Wednesday, is a 1903 card, before the concept was formulated, showing Peter Rabbit before the character was given its name. A very serious-looking rabbit, ears pointed up and whiskers bristling, is wearing a brown jacket as he holds a shovel in front of a shack half-buried in snow.

On the back, Potter's writing explains the purpose: "To Mrs. Potter from Miss Potter in remembrance of a pleasant time at Hastings, January 1899."

SOURIN MELIKIAN

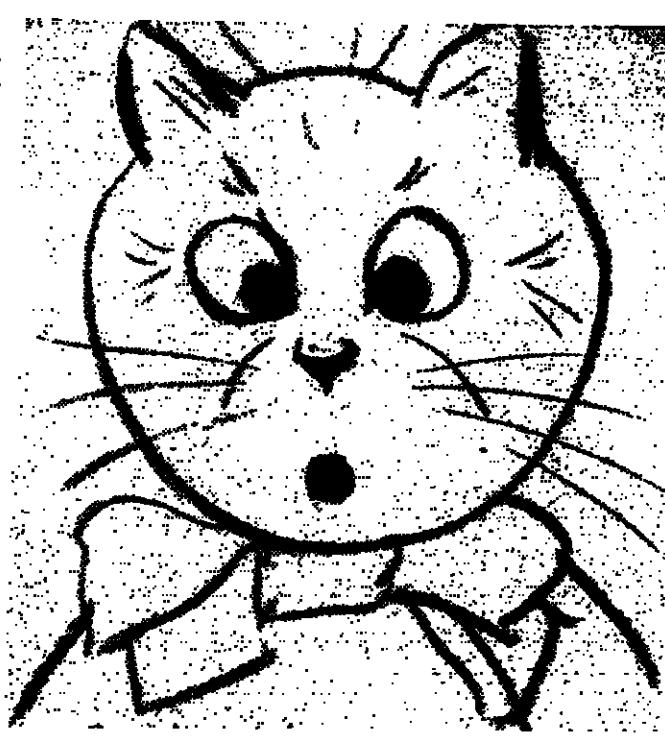
Tracie Miller, who has been specializing in book illustrations at Christie's South Kensington for the last four years, thought it might go for £2,750 to £3,850 with premium, which seemed rather optimistic. A telephone bidder, hiding his identity like some international collector of Rembrandt and Raphael drawings, ran it up to £18,150, setting the Peter Rabbit world record.

"Maria or the Good Little Girl," as seen by Isobel Morton-Sale in her watercolor illustration for Elizabeth Goudge's "Little Book," may not have had the advantage of being a collector's rarity. But like Peter Rabbit, it stirred deep feelings. A little girl, blue-eyed and blond-haired, wears a pink smock and looks down dreamily as she sits in a haze of green suggestive of some deep forest. Sold in a single lot with three pencil drawings (preliminary studies) and a copy of "The Little Book," it fetched £1,980. Mysteriously, a "Little Girl With Shoes" also by Morton-Sale, remained unsold at £400 and so did another that followed — these lacked that certain je-ne-sais-quoi that rings a bell from things happily remembered.

Childhood memories responded once again to six watercolors from a set of eight by Alice Bolingbroke Woodward for the G. Bell edition of "Alice in Wonderland," printed in 1914. Sets are rare, Miller says, and the accompanying copy of the book, not easily found, made it possible to gaze at a golden-haired Alice staring at a rabbit complete with waistcoat, checker jacket and walking stick, and know exactly where it fitted in the story. Romanizing is an expensive pastime these days. The Alice in Wonderland price on Wednesday was £3,520.

Cartoons answering the adult's yearning for nonsense amusement were more accessible. Louis Wain, the man with the cat obsession, was the great attraction in this line. As a young man, the illustrator, who worked for the Illustrated London News from 1886 and later had a spell in New York with the New York American from 1907 to 1910, had a reasonably normal life until cats started haunting him. "Starlet Cat," with a squint and a rounded mouth, done in bold charcoal, fills the big sheet that went for £770, boosted by a period mahogany frame. "Fat Cat," in a suit and necktie, smoking a cigar with a nasty sneer, done in a different mood, made £286, while "A Laughing Cat" in two variants, less than 15 centimeters high, could be had for £99.

On one, Wain has conveyed his thoughts in rhyming form. "Those with feelings wondrous kind care less with kittens ever find, Louis Wain, March 9th, 1922." The line is written in mirror reverse. By then, Wain was more than a bit eccentric and well on his way to the condi-



"Starlet Cat" by feline-obsessed Louis Wain fetched £770.

tion that led him to spend the last 15 years of his life in an institution. Sad, but undoubtedly of great benefit to his art. Cartoonists of a more sedate turn of mind could be a bit dull. Sir Leslie Matthew's watercolor portrait of Winston Churchill shows the future statesman standing in a formal jacket his hands resting on his waist and one leg set forward. If it was intended as a pleasure, it is not much to show for it, except a rather sick smile. The drawing must have been redempted by virtue of being the preliminary stage to a more elaborate portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. The sketch, done around 1901, went up to £3,300, which is not bad for a drawing of limited photographic interest and no remote artistic value.

Key to real success in this field

lies somewhere on the borderline separating childhood mischief from the cutting irony of adult life. William Heath Robinson, who was both a cartoonist — he worked for The Tatler and other British magazines — and an illustrator designing plates for children's books, occasionally manages the perfect mix. "The Spirit of Christmas on the Riviera" offered Wednesday is an elaborate drawing in black ink and watercolor 47 centimeters high.

It must have been intended as a full-page illustration in the Christmas issue of some London weekly or monthly. Depending on the mood, it may be seen as cheerful or snarlingly facetious. The gamblers in formal attire standing or sitting around the baccarat table look smug, loud and thick. The men have double chins and the women,

grinning, bejeweled and bespectacled, match them. The drawing is a kind of Primitive of the comic strip genre, which was then just emerging. The lure proved irresistible. Christie's hoped for a price somewhere between \$4,400 and \$5,600. At £22,000, it contributed its little world record to the latest sale.

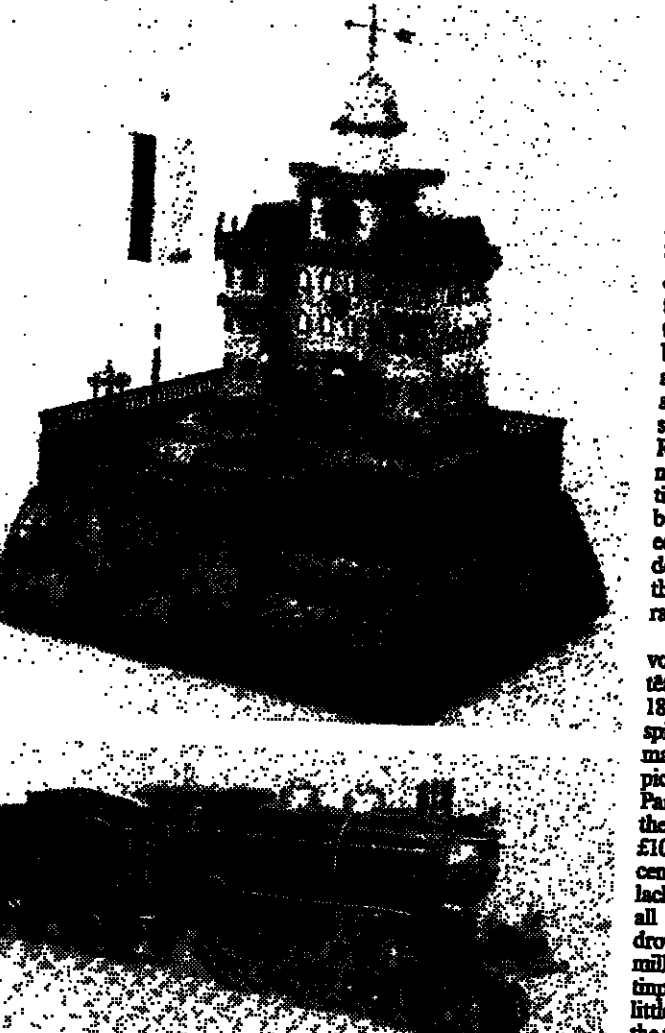
The huge collection of toy trains, some 3,000 items put together in 776 lots, sold the day after at Christie's South Kensington, confirming the appeal of the little boy's dream carried into adulthood. That is exactly the story of the vendor, Count Antonio Giannini Coluzzi. It all started on the French Riviera in 1923, when an 8-year-old Italian boy on holiday with his parents was shown a catalogue of the German firm Märklin, then as now the most famous firm making model trains — exact as opposed to fancy toys.

Antonio, dazzled by its beauty, embarked on a lifetime search in both directions, models and toys. A thorough man, he collected complete trains, building them up coach by coach. He acquired station models, miniature landscape accessories, and countless composition and lead figures, deemed the ultimate touch by the sophisticated collector. As he grew older, he never let up in his concern for realism and kept moving with the times. As late as 1984, he commissioned a teakwood sleeping car that has been described as "full of fascinating automata."

Christie's South Kensington, rising to the occasion, hyped it as it would have an Impressionist collection: there were special viewings, cocktail parties, press programs on British television. Carrying the imitation of art sale publicity stunts to the utmost, it displayed in its windows the catalogue side by side with Count Coluzzi's written oeuvre on the subject, retailed at £50 a copy. The display in the viewing room simulated a railroad station. In a frenzy of concern for detail, Christie's even commissioned an artist to paint a huge trompe l'oeil canvas conveying the illusion of the open end of a station in the 1920s, but made a concession to the times by playing the ghostliest Mozart, even by railroad station standards.

The sale was a whopping success, even though a leading London paper, possibly conditioned by Christie's propaganda mill and its stated objective of £1.5 million, declared that the collection failed "to make the grade." A Märklin "Württemberg" locomotive and tender made around 1912 went up to £29,700 and a Grand Station model of the same firm made £16,500. Tom Rose, who has been heading the model train department at Christie's South Kensington from the beginning and whose father collected trains for 40 years, says that he does not remember seeing either the locomotive or anything comparable with the station at auction.

There is a tone of yearning in his voice when he speaks of the Märklin of his father made around 1882, whose clockwork sends it spinning in circles on a carpet. It made "only" £11,000. But this was picked up 20 years ago or so in a Paris second-hand toy shop where the price must have been well under £100. The bought-in rate of 11 percent in value does not point to any lack of enthusiasm of buyers from all over the world who came in droves to cough up more than £1.2 million for a few hundred lead and tinplate toys. It shows that when little boys' stuff becomes business, the tendency to push "estimates" to the limit and beyond, so typical of the grown-up world, applies here, too.



From the Coluzzi collection of model trains and accessories: a castle with hand-operated fountain and a locomotive, by Märklin.

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## FRANCE

## UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre Expérimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université



## COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

In the setting of the OLDEST UNIVERSITY IN EUROPE whose vocation, since the Middle Ages, has been to receive foreign students, the Centre Expérimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française and the Cours de Civilisation Française, founded in 1918, offer French language and civilization courses to foreign students, graduates and undergraduates. These courses are conducted by professors of University of Paris and specialists in linguistic teaching.

There are 3 sessions during the year (September to December, October to January and February to May) as well as summer courses from June to October.

During each session, economics and business language courses are offered in collaboration with the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Participating in courses at the Sorbonne promises greater cultural understanding and personal enrichment to all.

Apply to: COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-5<sup>e</sup>, Tel: (1) 40.46.22.11.

## FRANCE

## FRENCH INTENSIVE COURSES

15 or 30 hours a week  
Starting every Monday  
Accommodation on request  
Tel. 45 00 40 15  
Ecole France Langue  
2, rue de Sfax, 75116 Paris

## LONDON

## PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC STATUS MAY BE AVAILABLE TO SUITABLE PERSONS. PLEASE WRITE TO:

ACADEMIA  
133A, HIGH STREET, ACTON,  
LONDON, W3 6LY, U.K.

## Study for a HOTEL CAREER in England · France or Switzerland

## HOTELINGUA Certificate in Language and Hotel Reception

We offer a choice of three attractive locations for this 2-semester course which will qualify you for immediate employment in the hotel industry OR for entry into our undergraduate degree program AND develop your language skills. Choose historic Wickham Court in Greater London OR Chateau Pourtales in beautiful Strasbourg OR our Hotel Europe in the heart of the Swiss Alps. Each centre has dedicated teachers experienced in hotel and restaurant operations.

\* Admission with 10 years formal schooling  
\* Language of instruction - English  
\* Entry - January - September  
\* Summer Courses  
\* Residential accommodation

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
Dept HTSL, 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX  
Tel: (01) 928 8484 · Telex 8812438 SCOLG · Fax: (01) 6201226  
SU 1964-1989 25 years of international education

## Language Studies International

Overcome the Language Barrier  
Individual/Group tuition  
London + 44 1 499 9621  
Paris + 33 1 426 0830  
Madrid + 34 1 446 0979  
Frankfurt + 49 69 20307

## SPAIN

## INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

In English from September 1989  
COLEGIO UNAMUNO (Boarding School)  
176 Miraflores del Pardo  
28018 MADRID-SPAIN  
Tel: (34-91) 200855-200856-200857

## Château Mont-Choisi

ICH, des Ramières 16 (Lake of Geneva)  
CH-1012 LAUSANNE-La Rosaz  
Tel: (021) 28 87 77. Fax: (021) 288.864.  
Telex: 454 661 cmc.

## International Boarding School for Girls

Girls 12 to 20 years. Beautifully situated. Finest facilities for study and residence, tennis court, heated swimming pool.  
Comprehensive academic program in small classes. Official certificates and diplomas. Intensive study of French and English. Language laboratory.  
American Program. Grades 8-12. CEEB (SAT, PSAT, ACT), TOEFL, P.S. year. Advanced Placement. College guidance. Excellent university acceptance.  
Secretarial and commercial courses in French or English. Word processing and computer science.  
Overstayed activities: art, music, ballet, cookery, sports. Educational trips. Winter vacations in Crans, Swiss Alps.  
Summer course July 3 - August 5, 1989.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.  
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA  
2 Rue du Vicar-Servoyard. Phone: 44 15 65

## U.S.A.

## MONTE VISTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

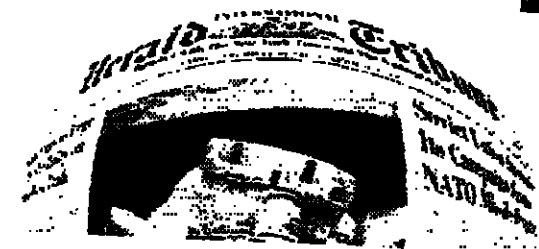
Two School Way  
Watsonville, California 95076  
Phone: (408) 722-8178

Cool Boarding and Day Programs  
Mountain View/Santa Cruz area of California. Fully Accredited

## YOU SAW THIS AD.

So did nearly half a million highly-educated, affluent readers worldwide who are anxious to provide the best education for their children. Shouldn't you advertise your school in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

## The Global Newspaper.



## Tipsy Titles By Nancy N. Joline

## ACROSS

- 1 Kiosk of plan
- 6 Ciochoné component
- 15 "Quelques-uns"
- 19 Plant source of vitamin A
- 20 Lassie's family
- 23 Quabing
- 25 Unisex Shakespearean play?
- 26 Aleutian island
- 28 Nautical direction
- 29 Vic's radio wife
- 28 Zouls, to Crouns
- 29 Rooms at the top
- 31 Transformed
- 33 Snack
- 35 Swiss river
- 36 Souls
- 40 Eliot poem on the rewards of dieting?
- 44 Waters the garden
- 45 Truth in Confucianism
- 46 Site of the petalio
- 47 Pablo's uncle
- 48 Country song from a German musical?
- 54 Kind of price
- 56 Actress Rehan
- 57 "right with the world"
- 58 Diva Stevens

## ACROSS

- 60 Theater part
- 61 Pillages
- 64 Olympic event
- 66 At full speed
- 68 Wolf work on the joy of housework?
- 72 Kept part again
- 73 "L" - "C" - "S" - "M"
- 74 Norman and Walloon, e.g.
- 78 Traverse
- 80 Land in Eur.
- 82 Bank claim
- 83 Scandinavian coin
- 84 N.B.A. man
- 87 Fitzgerald's tale for teens?
- 92 Parsifal
- 93 Fervor
- 96 City in Neb.
- 98 "Art gratia"
- 97 Update work on cooking wild game?
- 101 Pointe, Mich.
- 102 Blessing
- 103 City on the Oka
- 104 Guides
- 108 Unbranded calf, to cowboys
- 110 Alma - U.S.S.R. city
- 112 Chip in a chip
- 113 Cartoonist
- 117 Alan or Robert

## ACROSS

- 118 Freed-Brown
- 119 Musical re-computer?
- 122 Match
- 123 Air Comb. form
- 124 Went over again
- 125 Exam for a teen
- 126 Long-running show
- 127 "Hamlet" setting

## DOWN

- 1 Recorded proceedings
- 2 Knightwear
- 3 Famed artist-designer
- 4 Rake
- 5 Porter's "De-Lovely"
- 6 Stops
- 7 Former Indochinese kingdom
- 8 "I Pagliacci" wife
- 9 Writer Umberto
- 10 Emulate Xanthippe
- 11 "Tennis, —?"
- 12 Common bait
- 13 Tokyo before 1868
- 14 Roman and Martin's show
- 15 Beetle or gem
- 16 Change
- 17 Clutter's activity
- 18 Casowaries' km
- 21 Conductor
- 22 Pelika
- 23 Like some tape
- 24 Escarottes
- 25 Tabula —
- 26 Relative of etc.
- 34 Tokyo drinks
- 36 Onward
- 37 Words with guere or plume
- 38 Russian log huts
- 39 Debussy's "La —"
- 41 Stradler

## DOWN

- 42 Word with biscuit or dog
- 43 Venetian
- 44 Capital of the Bashkir Republic
- 45 Cookbook abbr.
- 46 "Five Graves to —," 1943 film
- 47 Archeological site in India
- 51 Part of a k a
- 52 Grain disease
- 53 Vienna, to Strauss
- 55 Actor Kevin from St. Louis
- 58 Not so hard
- 62 "Common Sense" author
- 63 Dictionary abbr.

## DOWN

- 49 Bowl-shaped antennas
- 51 Absolute
- 52 Trip/tripper, for short
- 53 Lorelei's ballad
- 54 Between game and match
- 57 Engage
- 71 What disheveled do
- 72 The life of a hobo
- 73 Mud hens
- 76 — Rivieres, Quebec
- 77 Sixth follower
- 78 Cicatrix

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

Gloves For Ca

Ferre: R

Collector's Guide

Essex Jewellery and

Exceptional Gemstones

THOMAS FARBER

A RARE RUSSIAN COIN

From private collection to private collection

Important Old painting

MAURICE UTRILLO

181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle

92020 Clichy, France



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Gloves Come Off in Fight For Couture Business

PARIS — Naked competition lies beneath the elegant clothes of the high fashion season which opens here this weekend. And robust figures underpin the couture houses as they re-position themselves for the 1990s.

The most eagerly awaited show is Dior, where the Italian designer Gianfranco Ferré presents his debut collection on Monday, with a dinner thrown later in a former Rothschild mansion by Dior president Bernard Arnault.

Christian Lacroix, another scion of Arnault's parent company, Financière Agache, has to prove Sunday

SUZY MENKES

that he can keep up the wild gallop he has set himself since the house was founded two years ago and justify a go-for-growth investment in 1988 of \$8.5 million.

Yves Saint Laurent, after a phenomenally successful floatation on the Paris Bourse, oversubscribed 250 times at its initial launch on July 6, now has to deliver a show on Wednesday to reward that confidence in his continuing creativity.

Other pulse points of the couture season will come Tuesday when Chanel launches a loose box of new mannequins while the star model, Inès de la Fressange, is out of favor with house designer Karl Lagerfeld. Ungaro hosts a soiree to celebrate the enlargement of his Avenue Montaigne boutique; and Angelo Tarlazzi, an Italian designer based in Paris, presents his first collection for Guy Laroche, whose founder died earlier this year.

To complete the Italian invasion, both Valentino and Gianni Versace will show couture collections in Paris. Missing from the schedule is Lanvin, which is now being restructured by investors, the British Midland Bank, after the departure of Meryl Lanvin.

The kid gloves are off for haute couture now that big business has moved into the lucrative luxury market.

The figures for fashion's image makers were all well up in 1988, an otherwise difficult time for retailing. The Louis Vuitton group (LVMH), which includes Givenchy couture, has announced an increase of 24 percent over 1987, (and a 26 percent increase in

exports for Parfums Givenchy, which has launched a new cosmetic line).

The Comité Colbert, an association of French luxury labels, which made a major push in the United States in 1989, reports increases in all sectors. Its nine couture members (Chanel, Dior, Givenchy, Laroche, Patou, Lanvin, Ricci, Balmain and Revillon furs) increased turnover 20 percent, to \$337 million in 1988. This rise was even higher in the export markets — up 26 percent — with the United States taking 13.28 percent of sales last year, versus 8.7 percent in 1987.

The highest export rise is to Asia, up 22.81 percent. "There is a wind of dynamism blowing through the couture," says Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, president of the Comité Colbert and of Hermès. "Karl Lagerfeld can take the credit for waking up a traditional couture house; the new audacity is personified by Christian Lacroix; big business by Dior, and well-managed growth by Nina Ricci and Guy Laroche."

"There is a general upturn in high quality products. At Hermès we are 50 percent up in the first six months of this current year, something unprecedented. Personally, I believe in the importance of the product and its quality. Others think of investment. We have all been dealt good cards, but we have to play them well."

Pierre Bergé, chairman of Yves Saint Laurent, says that he was not surprised by the success of the company's floatation. "The bankers were surprised because they can only calculate things on a price earning ratio," he says. "People are more sensitive. They wanted to buy a piece of fashion history."

As president of Chambre Syndicale des Créateurs de Mode, Bergé said that couture figures are financially insignificant — less leaders for all companies.

"But you can see couture as a flag for the company from which all the rest follows," he says.

Yves Saint Laurent's company sales last year totaled 2.6 billion francs (about \$433 million), of which 85 percent was in the perfumes — bought back by YSL in 1986 from the U.S.-based Charles of the Ritz.

Christian Dior figures exclude the perfumes, which are under the umbrella of LVMH and were up 16 percent in 1988. Financière Agache announced for the Dior clothing empire an increase of 20.1 percent over 1987, to a total of \$1.1 billion. Profits since 1986 have more than doubled to \$14.3 million.

## Ferré: Rigueur and Romance

PARIS — Gianfranco Ferré, Dior's new designer, takes on both a totem of Parisian chic and a massive global business when he presents his collection on Monday.

"Now is the time to stay steady as a rock," says the 40-year-old Ferré. He sits, mountainous, in the studio, draping a curtain of pale lace over black spotted tulle. He talks to the head of the atelier in fractured French and with his hands, fluffing the fabric to convey a misty lightness.

"It's a floating silhouette," he says. "There is always something transparent, fluid, so that as a woman walks, she leaves a sign behind her."

The collection started with a thought, a memory, an inspiration of the races at Longchamp, or perhaps the Ascent of "My Fair Lady." "I am thinking of a small woman, with a tiny face and great big eyes, like Audrey Hepburn, and I wanted European, creamy colors," says Ferré, who is known for giraffe-tall models and lacquer reds. "There are declinations from white and there are romantic flowers giving just a touch of red. And before the flowers there is a group of green dresses in light organza like leaves sprouting."

He talks like a poet, recalling in luminous images his memories of India, where he spent six years from the late 1960s; a Madras peasant woman in violet against a copper-colored horizon; white figures squatting against the turquoise tiled floor of Bombay's Victorian station; men in dung brown pants topped with vivid pink turbans; the stone grays of North India in November.

Dove gray is the traditional Dior color. Ferré had the walls outside his studio at the Avenue Montaigne premises repainted white, and casts a pernickety, perfectionist's eye over the carpet.

"It's not the Dior gray," he says. "It's too dark and too cold." He spends part of each week in Milan; in France, he is staying temporarily at the Plaza Athénée hotel, across the road from Dior.

He talks like a poet, recalling in luminous images his memories of India, where he spent six years from the late 1960s; a Madras peasant woman in violet against a copper-colored horizon; white figures squatting against the turquoise tiled floor of Bombay's Victorian station; men in dung brown pants topped with vivid pink turbans; the stone grays of North India in November.

He talks like a poet, recalling in luminous images his memories of India, where he spent six years from the late 1960s; a Madras peasant woman in violet against a copper-colored horizon; white figures squatting against the turquoise tiled floor of Bombay's Victorian station; men in dung brown pants topped with vivid pink turbans; the stone grays of North India in November.

He has not, he says, steeped himself in the great Dior period from the New Look in 1947 to the master's death 10 years later.

"I don't want to live with a ghost," he says. "But I respect the couture tradition, I am starting to know the people and I feel at home. We are building something here. It is important to give something in a physical way, but also to be able to accept."

He can, he says, become incandescent with rage; he will also sit his substantial frame on the floor and work with the staff.

Ferré is no fashion ingénue. He is 44 and the business he set up in Milan in 1974 last year grossed \$74 million. He will continue to produce women's and men's wear under his own label, as well as his lower-priced studio 0001 and jeans lines. The *alta moda* collection he founded in Rome two years ago has now been subsumed into Dior's haute couture.

It was Patricia Bonfiglioli, managing director of Christian Dior, who decided to replace long-serving Marc Bohan with Ferré after 28 years. She came to Dior from Chanel, where working with the multi-faceted Lagerfeld convinced her that a great designer can run more than one fashion house. She speaks of Ferré's intensive work. The designer is backed up by five design studios, each with its own staff and some computer design equipment.

He has not, he says, steeped himself in the great Dior period from the New Look in 1947 to the master's death 10 years later.

"I don't want to live with a ghost," he says. "But I respect the couture tradition, I am starting to know the people and I feel at home. We are building something here. It is important to give something in a physical way, but also to be able to accept."

He can, he says, become incandescent with rage; he will also sit his substantial frame on the floor and work with the staff.

Ferré is no fashion ingénue. He is 44 and the business he set up in Milan in 1974 last year grossed \$74 million. He will continue to produce women's and men's wear under his own label, as well as his lower-priced studio 0001 and jeans lines. The *alta moda* collection he founded in Rome two years ago has now been subsumed into Dior's haute couture.

for Dior's many licenses and products.

Il Dottore Architetto Gianfranco Ferré is his official title, for he was trained as an architect in Milan before working briefly as a furniture designer and moving into fashion. He admires the boldness of the Louvre pyramid and even "quite likes" the brutal gray slabs of President François Mitterrand's Grand Arche at La Défense.

Ferré's clean-cut tailoring reveals the architect's pencil and his style suggest rather the rigour of Balenciaga than the romance of Christian Dior.

Ferré is working in the Dior studio on a tailored black riding coat, its hips cantilevered with *erza*, a horsehair stiffening. Together with Monsieur Claude, who has served at Dior for 32 years, he has sculpted a hunting pink coat, cut on the curve like tails and worn with a dressage hat. A similar shape is made in crushed raspberry velvet. Other coats swing wide and loose. There are tweeds — made in Italy by an original supplier to Madeleine Chanel — embroidered with sequined spots or decorated with Dior's signature lily of the valley.

"I wanted something very feminine, but quite stylized," says Ferré. "And for evening I am dreaming of printed fable and organza floating away in the night."

He has not, he says, steeped himself in the great Dior period from the New Look in 1947 to the master's death 10 years later.

"I don't want to live with a ghost," he says. "But I respect the couture tradition, I am starting to know the people and I feel at home. We are building something here. It is important to give something in a physical way, but also to be able to accept."

He can, he says, become incandescent with rage; he will also sit his substantial frame on the floor and work with the staff.

Ferré is no fashion ingénue. He is 44 and the business he set up in Milan in 1974 last year grossed \$74 million. He will continue to produce women's and men's wear under his own label, as well as his lower-priced studio 0001 and jeans lines. The *alta moda* collection he founded in Rome two years ago has now been subsumed into Dior's haute couture.



The New Look at Dior from designer Ferré, lower right, is a black riding coat with stiffened skirt and riding hat. Above, Ferré works with Monsieur Claude on the toile of the coat.

## African Art Comes Of Age in the West

By Roberta Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 1980s art world will probably be known for many things — its art stars, mega-museums, runaway auction prices. But in a quiet way, it may also come to be seen as the beginning of the golden age of African art exhibitions.

The decade has seen the founding of two new museums devoted exclusively to African art: the Center for African Art in New York City and the National Museum for African Art in Washington.

It has also seen prominent institutions like the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art devote increased time and space to temporary or permanent displays of African art.

More than anything else, however, the 1980s has been a time in which ethnographic and anthropological scholarship, cultural consciousness and aesthetic judgment have come into open conflict over the proper display and interpretation of ethnic objects.

The primary opposition has been between connoisseurship and "universal aesthetic values" on the one hand and, on the other, exclusive attention to the objects' original cultural purposes.

Lately, there have been signs that these two approaches can be used advantageously in tandem.

These thoughts are stimulated not by blockbuster shows but by a rather perfect middle-sized exhibition called "Wild Spirits Strong Medicine: African Art and the Wilderness" at the Center for African Art. And they are corroborated by a smaller, more modest gathering of objects at the Brooklyn Museum, titled "African Art and Leadership."

Both exhibitions give clear indications of a new level of synthesis and balance between the aesthetic and the cultural.

They are especially noteworthy for the way they zero in on the formal and material aspects of African art objects while also embedding these objects in their local cultural contexts.

Admirably, both do this while keeping explanatory labels to a succinct, evocative minimum.

The five-year-old Center for African Art has made a name for itself with innovative, high-quality exhibitions that carefully and sometimes didactically confront Western attitudes toward African art.

Now, Susan Vogel, the center's director, and her colleagues have shut out the West, adopting instead what might be called an intra-African viewpoint.

Comparing the objects and beliefs of a number of African cultures, they examine the way these cultures, through their art, master and control the wilderness, the "primitive" that surrounds them but that they see as quite different from themselves.

The show proceeds in a series of stark, dramatic contrasts and, later on, eloquent related groupings, mostly of 19th- and 20th-century figures or masks, that give visual form to a series of basic concepts and situations: village versus wilderness, civilized versus uncivilized, ordered versus chaotic.

Here distorted faces or bodies often predominate.

In "African Art and Leadership," the good, the beautiful and the intricate prevail over the bad and the ugly, which are almost nowhere in sight. In a sense, this show, drawn entirely from the Brooklyn Museum's collection, conforms to a familiar, big-museum "treasures from wherever" format.

Its 75 objects cover the past 500 years and are clustered according to the area or kingdom that produced them (Benin, Yoruba, Asante, Cameroon).

Everything on view is exquisitely made, often from valuable materials — cast gold in some cases, tiny glass "trade" beads in others.

Other objects speak explicitly of highly developed economies: The tiny stylized 19th-century counterweights, in an assortment of human, animal and geometric shapes, were part of the Akan (Ghana) gold trade.

And there are also refined uses of more ordinary materials. Most viewers will be unfamiliar with the distinctly Japanese sophistication of the wood-carved wine cups, snuff box and powder box made by the Kuba peoples, or their plush raffia fiber burial cloths.

The explanatory labels at Brooklyn do not make the tight form-to-meaning connections that are such a pleasure in the "Wild Spirits" exhibition.

Still, this sense of carefully marshaled wealth and technique, so familiar in the study of medieval or Renaissance workshops, adds yet another important, adamantly nonprominent dimension to the understanding of African art and its history.

## Phil Glass's 'Mattogrosso' Baffles Rio

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In an attempt to grapple artistically with the destruction of the Amazon, Phil Glass, the American composer, teamed with Gerald Thomas, the avant-garde theater director, to present a new opera here this week titled "Mattogrosso."

Before opening night, Glass confidently predicted: "Ninety percent of the audience will love it. The days of the avant-garde being in a different world than the public are over."

But after the opening night applause died away on Monday, many in the audience seemed unaware that the opera's theme was environmental destruction. "Visually, it was beautiful, but it seemed to be at the service of emptiness," one mystified viewer, Gilberto Perin, a video director, said.

Reviews in Brazilian newspapers confirmed that Thomas and Glass may have achieved the venerable goal of the avant-garde — frightening the bourgeoisie.

"A repugnant nightmare," wrote O Globo's critic, Antonio Hernandez. "To understand this

it would be necessary to consult the medical files of Gerald Thomas's psychoanalyst. Not a pleasant task."

A lone defender, Marco Veloso, of Folha de São Paulo, wrote of Thomas. "He is producing the only international theater in Brazil."

Dressed in a T-shirt, chinos and sneakers, the American composer related under the Beaux-Arts chandeliers of Rio's Municipal Theater and tried to describe the new opera. "It's a collage of images," he said. "My music gives it a musical window to look through."

Thomas said Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest gave man an intellectual excuse for crashing unimpeded through the Amazon. In retort, Thomas, a lover of puns, said "Mattogrosso" advocates the "survival of defecists."

The title of the work is a pun itself. "Mato Grosso" means "big forest" and is the name of a state in Brazil.

On the opening night here, expectations were high at the theater, a 1905 model of the Paris Opera. Instead of the black-tie crowd that usually clogs the theater's white marble stairways, the crowd for "Mattogrosso" was more black

T-shirt — actors, artists and photographers.

The hero is a 19th-century German explorer, Friedrich Ernst Matto, an emaciated figure dressed in rags. A squad of men in dark leather helmets and shiny black slickers seemed to represent Latin American militarism. A sneaky fellow in a brown cassock with a large cross seemed to represent church corruption. The dissolute oligarchy was represented by a shabby regal fellow who had minor orgies on a throne. The humpen was represented by black-cloaked harpies.

The opera is divided into three segments, "The Canyon," "The Light" and "Mattogrosso." But any attempt to draw these figures into a story line strays into the realm of imagination.

Gluing the flashing scenes together is the exciting, pounding music by Glass. Michael Reisman, another American import, conducted a 47-piece Brazilian orchestra, which included full wind and string sections. While the music was much more harmonious than Glass's Bang on a Can productions, it sounded discordant to reviewers in the land of bossa nova.

## INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY

New York - Chicago  
Palm Beach - Paris

2 Ave. Montaigne,  
48, Ave. Godeffroy, 75008 Paris  
Tél: (1) 42.25.70.74

Tuesday - Saturday  
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.

Exclusively Showing:

HAMBURG

SIMBARI

BOURRIE - CHAURAY

FABIAN - GANTNER

GAYEAU - GUILLEMERD

SEBIRE - A. THOMAS

VIGNOLES

VIDAL QUADRAS

Post-Impressionists - Impressionists

LONDON

ROY MILES GALLERY

29 Bruton Street, W.1

RUSSIAN PAINTINGS

Mon to Fri 10.00am-6.00pm

Sat 10.00am-1.00pm

Telephone 01-495 4747

LAUSANNE

Galerie Paul Vallotton S.A.

Grand-Chêne 6 - Lausanne,  
SWITZERLAND.

(41-21) 312.91.66 - 312.96.66

VOILLARD

(1868-1940)

Oils, pastels and drawings.

Until 2 September 1989.

Catalogue on request

"ART EXHIBITIONS"

appear

on Saturday

PARIS

GALERIE FELIX VERCEL

9, avenue Matignon Paris 8<sup>e</sup>

Tél. (1) 42 56 25 19

June 15

1989

July 29

BOUYSSOU

le vieux Paris

MUSÉE RODIN

77, rue de Varenne, Paris (7<sup>e</sup>) - Métro Varenne

TONI GRAND

Installation presented in the garden of the Museum

Daily (except Monday) 10 a.m. to 5.45 p.m., 28 June - 17 September

LONDON

LEFEVRE

An Exhibition of

IMPORTANT WORKS ON PAPER

26th June - 28th June 1989

ALEX REID & LEFEVRE LTD.

30 BRUTON STREET LONDON W1X 8JD

Tel: 01-493 2107. Telex: 298226. Fax: 01-499-9088.

KLIMT & VIENNA

DRAWINGS BY GUSTAV KLIMT

GLASS, TEXTILES, FURNITURE AND DESIGNS

OF THE WIENER WERKSTÄTTE

26 JUNE - 28 JULY 1989

MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS 10.30 SATURDAYS 10-1

FISCHER FINE ART

30 KING STREET LONDON SW1W 9JF

TELEPHONE 01-435 3845 FAX 01-430 1082

ZAMANA GALLERY

1 Cromwell Gardens,  
London, SW7 - 01-684 6612

KOREA

In the Light of Jade

Photographs by Roland and Sabrina Michaud

Until 3 September

Tuesday - Saturday, 10 to 5.30; Sundays 12 to 5.30.

GENEVA

Spanish Artists of the 20th Century



Picasso: "Personnage"

119x95x55 cm, 1961, plaster, metal and wood.

July and from Sept. 4th to Sept. 30th, 1989.

Galerie Jan Krugier

29-31 Grand'Rue

1204 Geneva

Tel.: 022/28 57 18

VENICE

VENICE

Scuola Grande San Teodoro - Campo San Salvador

DALI

(Original sculpture, drawings, gouaches, illustrated books, original rare lithographs.)

Open daily 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. continuously until October 31

ANTIBES

MUSÉE PICASSO, ANTIBES.

LE BROCCOY

From July 1st to September 30th

GIVERNY

CLAUDE MONET MUSEUM IN GIVERNY

THE HOUSE - CLAUDE MONET'S GARDEN

THE WATER-LILY POOL

Open From Tuesday to Sunday: 10 to 6 p.m. for the gardens 1.30 noon

and 2 to 6 p.m. for the House. Closed all Mondays

West Highway, dir. Rouen, exit Bonnières, Giverny near Vieux (Eure).



MICRSTR	1812	973	914	972
ICH pf	2689	990	914	972
Broker	1998	13%	13	1390
WIDMTH	1435	970	970	970

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg	
371.27	370.83	371.28	+0.45	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

**United Press International**

Mr. Hays said the "only real negative" on the week was late Thursday when the Dow surrendered a gain of more than 20 points and ended the day in the negative.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index rose 0.05 to close at 449.29.

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Remarks
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

[illegible]

(Continued on next left-hand page)



ECONOMIC SCENE

Could High Stock Prices  
Herald Another Collapse?

By FLOYD NORRIS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is it different this time? That was the question on Wall Street on Thursday as the most comprehensive averages of stock prices briefly scaled their 1987 peaks, only to slide below those levels in a sharp market reversal late in the day.

In August 1987, the only other time the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index and the New York Stock Exchange composite index traded at current levels, stock prices were being set up for a collapse that less than two months later sent prices plunging by more than a third.

But corporate profits have substantially risen since the summer of 1987, and so have the dividends paid out to shareholders.

At the 1987 peak, the buyer of an average common stock could expect to earn just 2.6 percent in dividends. That was a historic low, and a signal that stock prices were well above normal valuations.

Friday's rate is about 3.2 percent. That is not a high return, but it is within the range of normal value, said Elaine Garzarelli, a portfolio strategist at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc.

And while enthusiasm for stocks is growing, it has not reached the level that marked the last top, when most market watchers insisted that prices were all but certain to keep rising.

"The psychology of the market is gradually rising, but it is not as optimistic or as effusive as it was back in 1987," said Robert Farrell, the chief stock market strategist at Merrill Lynch & Co.

But there are similarities, nonetheless. Again, stocks of large companies are rising with the most vigor, while smaller stocks lag. The NASDAQ composite index, covering the over-the-counter market, has yet to return to the levels it hit early last month.

Moreover, foreign investors, who were heavy buyers before the collapse, are again investing in American stocks after a period of shying away.

To some, the most reassuring difference between then and now is the trend in interest rates. They were rising for much of 1987, and that fact helped make stocks appear very overvalued relative to bonds.

NOW, INTEREST RATES are falling. The Federal Reserve Board, in an effort to avoid recession, eased credit in June and again early this month, the board's chairman, Alan Greenspan, said in Congressional testimony Thursday. But he declined to say whether that was a long-term trend.

The worst periods for stock prices often occur as recessions approach and get under way, and for a period last month the worries over such a course intensified.

But with the Fed's easing has come a renewed confidence — bears would call it complacency — that a recession will be avoided and the economy will settle into a "soft landing" in which economic growth will slow, or perhaps even stop for a few months, but will then slowly rebound.

Periods of declining interest rates have typically been good for the stock market, just as periods of rising rates have been bad. But in 1988 and early this year, stocks managed to ignore rising rates, bringing up the question of whether the market might now ignore falling rates.

A major difference between the summer of 1987 and now is that economic relations among the leading industrial democracies seem to be more harmonious.

Last week's economic summit meeting barely touched on such

One expert says  
market psychology is  
less optimistic and  
effusive than before  
the 1987 collapse.

Budget Chief Says U.S. Self-Indulgence Puts Nation at Risk

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Plucking examples from pop culture and advertising jingles, the president's budget director, Richard G. Darman, has said that the United States had become so blithely self-indulgent that it risks losing its "historic place and mission."

The criticism, in his first speech as budget director, set the philosophical framework that the Bush administration has been pondering — to shift public policies and public attitudes from an emphasis on consumption, borrowing and short-term gain to thrift and investment.

Citing public and private corruption, the drug culture, an "atrophied" school system and the budget deficits, Mr. Darman said Thursday that the government, and the populace, had contracted an affliction — "now-now-ism."

He defined that as "our collective short-sightedness, our obsession with the here and now, our reluctance to adequately address the future."



Richard G. Darman

Mr. Darman has been dwelling on such concerns in private conversations since he was deputy treasury secretary in the Reagan administration.

In his speech, delivered at the National Press Club, he said:

"In our public policy — as, to some degree, in our private behavior — we consume today as if there were no tomorrow. We attend too little to the issues of investment necessary to make tomorrow brighter."

"Like the spoiled '50s child in the recently revised commercial, we seem on the verge of a collective now-now scream: 'I want my Maypo. I want it now! Now! Now!'"

Administration officials said the speech, which was approved by the White House, was intended to mark Mr. Darman's public debut in the role he has assumed internally as articulator of broad themes of economic policy.

Another purpose was to underline his role as a major economic policy-maker rivaling the president's chief economic spokesman, Secretary of Treasury Nicholas P. Brady.

In a general way, President George Bush, in his inaugural speech in January, began grappling with the issues that Mr. Darman

raised. But he has as yet translated few of these issues into policy.

Mr. Darman cited a few policy initiatives that would be consistent with a renewed emphasis on investment and less on consumption.

He mentioned a politically contentious plan to reduce the capital gains tax rate, which the president sees as a spur to investment but that many Democrats call a sop to the rich, and the new national space exploration program that the president has proposed.

The speech also laid out a rationale for curbing the growth of Social Security, Medicare and other transfer payments, whose shares of the budget have leaped to 50 percent, doubling in just 30 years.

It also called for widespread changes in budget accounting to exclude ephemeral surpluses in the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, and for changing corporate tax policy to discourage borrowing and to encourage investment.

Critics have said investment in a new space program that President Bush favors is probably of margin-

al value compared with others, like investment in new schools and medicine.

Putting men on Mars by the year 2030 could cost \$400 billion, Mr. Darman said.

But in an interview later, he said he attached similar importance to schools and to space and contended that the payoff from any big investment was nearly impossible to gauge.

"That is an inherently arguable question about any new frontier," he said. Citing the value of the Louisiana Purchase for the United States, he said, "There's always a necessary leap of faith when you're dealing with new frontiers."

Unlike President John F. Kennedy, who inspired the moon landing in looking ahead a decade, the public and its policymakers today dwell excessively on the present, Mr. Darman said.

Mr. Darman, as budget director, implicitly takes some of the criticism for government "now-now-ism."

He said the budget deficit, which

persists in part because of the refusal by him and the president to raise taxes, is a huge tax on generations that have had no say in creating the deficit.

"That burden is now an average of \$45,000 — and rising — for every American family of four," he said.

Mr. Darman voiced displeasure over frequent criticism of the administration's lack of a resonant theme, such as the New Deal or New Frontier.

But if one had to come up with such a term, he said, he proposed "New Balance," which happens to be the name of a running shoe.

He said he was encouraged by a bipartisan balance in Congress over the budget, foreign policy, reducing air pollution, bailing out the savings and loan institutions and opening world trade markets.

Mr. Darman also complained of creative talents who "are motivated to invent paper transactions that merely reward financial manipulators rather than expand private productive capacity."

Grim Reaper, Too,  
Goes Cross-Border

French Undertakers Joining British

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the European Community's single market after 1992 in view, even the Grim Reaper is going multinational.

Faced with a serendipitous decline in the death rate in France, Pompes Funèbres Générales, the country's largest funeral company, is being forced to look elsewhere for growth.

This week, it teamed up with two undertaking companies in Britain to form one of the largest privately owned funeral concerns in Britain.

"Last year, official statistics in France added five months to everyone's life," said Philippe de Margerie, chairman and chief executive of Pompes. Mr. de Margerie noted that life expectancy was rising all the time — to more than 70 years now for men and 78 for women — because of improved health and nutrition standards.

"And so much the better for all of us," he said.

Still, this otherwise happy circumstance has been causing headaches for PFG, which has more than 42 percent of the market in France, where approximately 1 percent of the population, or 550,000 people, died last year.

"PFG already is the biggest funeral company in Europe and the world," Mr. de Margerie said. "We are in Switzerland, in Belgium, Italy, Africa, even in Singapore. So we have been international for quite a long time already."

"It seemed necessary to accelerate this process," he added, "because companies that are not placed in several countries are less able to react quickly. Of course, our trade is not like banking or insurance, but it is important that we be on a sound financial footing. If we leave it to 1992, it will be too late."

Britain seemed a logical place to expand because Pompes Funèbres Générales was already in the market through a 29 percent holding in Kenyon Securities, a funeral company widely represented in southeastern England and Northern Ireland.

Kenyon also specializes in dealing with the effects of major disasters such as the bomb destruction last December of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 persons on the plane and 11 on the ground.

With PFG, Kenyon Securities this week merged with Hodgson Holdings, a larger Birmingham-based funeral company predominantly represented in central and northern England and Scotland.

PFG contributed the holding in Kenyon and additional funds to acquire a 75 percent interest in the combined company, which will have 11 percent of the British market — second only to the Cooperative Society, which has one quarter.

PFG's total investment in the company, which will be known as PHK International, is in the region of \$6 million (\$9.7 million), Mr. de Margerie said.

For Kenyon Securities, the question of post-1992 was not so crucial, according to Michael Kenyon, its chief executive. "I don't think that '92 really came into it very much," Mr. Kenyon said. "It was much more concerned with making a viable unit in this country from which an international initiative can be launched."

Both Hodgson and Kenyon have seen profit margins squeezed because Britain, too, has a decline in the death rate, though it is still marginally higher than in France.

Another factor in Britain is that the cost of funerals tends to lag behind the rate of inflation. Since more than 80 percent of the cost of a funeral or cremation is fixed, economies of scale made possible by forming a larger organization was one of the few means of significantly improving profits.

"The market is very fragmented among a large number of family businesses of various sizes in Britain, and rationalization is pretty poor in general," Mr. Kenyon said. "What is happening is that one or two major companies have started to rationalize and buy up smaller ones."

One question is how well Gallic funeral pomp will mix with somber British undertaking. Mr. de Margerie said he intends to make no changes in the way the British do things.

"If there is one thing that is totally specific to each country, and even each province, it is funeral customs," he said. "So our development has to be through companies who are already in the market. It is not a case of the French taking over."

The effects of the merger would mostly be seen in the "back office" and administration, he said.

Pompes Funèbres Générales has 5,500 employees. The new company in Britain has about 2,500.

Mr. de Margerie said the British merger was a natural one for PFG for the additional reason that its parent company, La Société Lyonnaise des Eaux, has majority shares in four British water companies, and is likely to become more involved with the planned privatization of the water industry.

This presented an opportunity for some management interaction, he said.

Lyonnaise owns 51 percent of a holding company, Omnium de Gestion et de Financement, which in turn has 52 percent of PFG.

China Reports Decline  
In Its Rate of Inflation

Reuters

BEIJING — China said on Friday that its rate of inflation was falling, but indicated it would be hard to keep a promise that inflation would be lower than it was last year.

Releasing a somber report on the economy, Zhang Zhongli, the spokesman of the State Statistical Bureau, told reporters that bank savings had risen sharply as public fears over inflation receded. Last year, such fear caused panic buying.

Mr. Zhang said that inflation, 25.5 percent in the first half of the year over the same period of 1988, would fall for the rest of 1989.

However, he said there was no guarantee it would be lower than the 1988 figure of 18.5 percent, as Chinese leaders have promised.

Asked what the rate would be for



Cemetery in France: The funeral business is crossing frontiers.

Court Overturns  
Enterprise Deal  
With Texas East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A British court on Friday overturned a March agreement under which Enterprise Oil PLC of Britain bought North Sea Eastern Co. of the United States for almost \$1 billion.

The Appeal Court, in a move that surprised industry observers, ruled in favor of British Gas PLC and the U.S. concern Amerasia Hess Corp., saying that under the terms of a 1965 agreement with Texas Eastern, the two companies should have been allowed to purchase stakes in the company, Texas Eastern North Sea, that manages Texas Eastern's operations in Britain.

Enterprise shares fell sharply in reaction, trading 27 pence lower before recovering to 615 pence, a 16-pence loss, in the afternoon.

The independent British company will petition the House of Lords, Britain's highest court of appeal, its lawyers said. The Appeal Court

ruling favoring Amerasia and British Gas by the three-man bench was unanimous.

Enterprise said it was appealing because of the enormous size and substance of the issues involved and because it believed the judges' ruling went further in intervening in contract law than ever before.

"Naturally we are disappointed by today's ruling," said Graham Heame, president of Enterprise. "But this is not yet the end of the matter."

In June, Britain's High Court backed the purchase by Enterprise of all the capital of Texas Eastern North Sea for \$961 million, rejecting an initial appeal by British Gas and Amerasia Hess. The deal formed part of a \$1.4 billion agreement under which Enterprise would buy all of the U.S. parent company's exploration and production interests.

That agreement would enable Enterprise to double its oil production from 61,000 barrels per day to 131,000 barrels and would increase its natural-gas and petroleum reserves by 61 percent.

But the Appeal Court ruled that British Gas and Amerasia, as well as Enterprise, shared in a 1965 preemption accord with Texas Eastern and were equally entitled to profit from the sale of Texas Eastern North Sea.

The court ruling rejected Enterprise's contention that the 1965 agreement was flawed and invalid.

Under the terms of the March accord, the British company was to acquire exploration and production permits in the Norwegian and British sectors of the North Sea along with permits in Indonesia, the Netherlands, Denmark and Alaska.

Enterprise appeared to have succeeded in beating several other interested bidders for the Texas Eastern self-off, and the long-term consequences of Friday's ruling were unclear.

John Walmesley, Enterprise's finance director, said, "We are obviously considering our position and it would appear that there are strong grounds for seeking leave to appeal to the House of Lords."

(AP, Reuters)

(Reuters, AFP)

BAT Turns to MPs in Bid Battle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC has turned to lawmakers in its lobbying effort against the hostile, £13 billion (\$21 billion) bid from an investor group led by the Anglo-French financier Sir James Goldsmith.

BAT confirmed Friday that 170 members of Parliament have signed a motion calling for the bid to be referred to Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission for an investigation, on the ground

that the offer's highly leveraged nature was against the public interest.

The Goldsmith group is offering 850 pence a share-worth of securities. The bid, launched July 11, is 80 percent debt-financed.

Meanwhile, the private British merchant bank Baring Brothers has been trying to muster support among large institutional investors for an alternative to the Goldsmith bid, according to an industry official close to the plan.

The official, who declined to be

identified, said the plan was at a very early stage and should not be viewed as either hostile or a criticism of BAT, nor was it in collusion with BAT. No one was available for comment at Baring.

Press reports said investors believe there are better ways of unlocking the value of BAT than the bid by Hoylake Investments PLC, as Sir James's group is known. The Hoylake offer would divert a large slice of BAT assets to the bid's backers rather than the wider shareholders.

Sir James has been joined in the bid by the British merchant banker Jacob Rothschild and the Australian entrepreneur Kerry Packard, as well as six new investors.

A BAT spokesman, Jon Coles, said, "No approach has been made," adding that BAT would be happy to meet with institutional shareholders. He said BAT was looking at a range of options for its defense, but he would not disclose details.

Patrick Sheehy, the chairman of BAT Industries.



Patrick Sheehy, the chairman of BAT Industries.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE  
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT LESOTHO  
REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT HOSPITALS

The Government has obtained finances from the African Development Fund for the development of various Hospital Services in Lesotho. The Project comprises the supply, installation and commissioning of equipment, furniture and linen for the hospitals at Leribe, Butha-Butha and Mchale's Hoek.

The tender will be divided into groups under the following general headings: Laboratory equipment, Dental equipment, Various equipment, Hospital equipment, Surgical instrument, Kitchen equipment, Laundry equipment, Furniture, Physiotherapy equipment, Refrigerators and Linen.

Participation in the bidding is open for all eligible suppliers from a participant state of the ADF or member country of the ADF. All suppliers wishing to be prequalified for participation in the bidding are invited to submit completed prequalification questionnaire to the below address not later than September 29th, 1989. Project Coordinator, RHSP, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 7422, Maseru 100, Lesotho. Tel: 4572, Fax: 310041.

Prequalification questionnaires and further information may be obtained free of charge from the above address.

Receive 12 weeks of VALUE LINE for \$95

This trial subscription is open to you only if no member of your household has subscribed to Value Line in the past two years. We make this special offer because we've found that a high percentage of new subscribers who try Value Line stay with us on a long-term basis. The increased circulation enables us to keep our subscription fees to long-term subscribers lower than would otherwise be possible.

Under this special trial offer you will receive the 2000-page new full-page reports to be issued in the next 12 weeks on the more than 1700 American and Foreign stocks and 92 industries regularly monitored by The Value Line Investment Survey.

In the Selection & Opinion section, which encompasses your weekly reports, you'll also get analyses and forecasts of the national economy and the stock market — guidance on current investment policy explaining Value Line's bullish long-term position on the securities markets — plus Value Line's specific stock selections.

Take advantage of this special introductory offer — and receive as bonuses without extra charge, the 2000-page Investors Reference Service and the "A Subscribers Guide" booklet which explains how even inexperienced investors can apply thousands of hours of professional research to their own portfolios by focusing on only two fundamental ratings, one for Timeliness™ (Performance in the next 12 months), the other for Safety™. Send payment along with this ad to Dept. 413C22.

The Value Line Investment Survey  
711 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017  
U.S.A.

Payment in local currencies (British £55, French 6640, Swiss 6640, DM 1900) and request for information should be directed to: Val. Line, Alex. Alexandros de Saint-Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris, Tel. 45.61.63.59

Distributed by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Publications Distribution Service Holland. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.











# EC Integration Spurs U.S. to Look at Pacific Rim

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For most of the history of the United States, the Atlantic was its principal route of immigration and foreign trade. But in recent years, attention has turned the other way.

The Bush administration is considering the kinds of institutional links with the countries of the Pacific Rim that have long characterized trans-Atlantic cooperation.

The nations across the Pacific have felt a need for closer links for some time, and for the same reason that Washington is now showing interest — 1992.

After that year, the 12-nation European Community will remove internal trade barriers and, more important, raise external barriers. The EC will become the world's biggest, and possibly the most protected, single market.

But in seeking closer links, many of the Pacific nations worry about aloofness from Washington. If the United States does not take an active role in the region's commerce,

they say, it could mean domination of the region by the industrial and investment might of Japan. Already, about a third of Japan's foreign investment is in Southeast Asia.

Or, Pacific Rim nations add, the recent trade disputes between the United States and Japan could harden into active rivalry, scarcely a more soothing prospect.

Although the United States and Japan are far from a trade war, the tensions in their relationship point up the vulnerability of the smaller Asian nations to protectionism.

It is the old jungle story. When two elephants quarrel, the smaller animals get hurt.

To promote closer Pacific ties, Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, has called for a consultative body along the lines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes the United States, Canada and much of Europe and Japan.

Closer ties were among the main themes at the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Brunei.

Now the Bush administration is making similar overtures.

In a major speech last month, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d suggested a "pan-Pacific entity" for closer cooperation in trade and economic affairs, environmental protection and cultural exchanges.

He offered no blueprint. The United States "will be looking for a consensus" in consultations with the Asian countries, he said.

Although the lack of detail left many scratching their heads, Mr. Baker seemed to be trying to reassure the fiercely proud Pacific partners that, while Washington would not be trying to tell them what to do, it, too, was very interested in Pacific cooperation.

"He's laying down the marker that we want to stay engaged," said Robert D. Hormats, an investment banker who has been a senior State Department official in Republican and Democratic administrations.

Oddly enough, nearly everyone — except the Soviet Union — has overlooked one institution that has been around for most of this decade and already does some of the

things that Mr. Baker and other Pacific leaders are proposing.

That is the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, and it brings together government, business and private-sector leaders from 15 countries to examine problems affecting regional economic growth.

Seeking to develop its own Pacific economic relations, Moscow has asked to join, and, while its chances for membership are not high at the moment, it has been allowed into some of the group's task forces.

Formed by an initiative of Japan and Australia in 1980, the organization is an informal confederation of national committees.

"Governments participate to the extent that they want," said Mark Borwick, former congressional staff member who is executive director of the U.S. committee.

Although it has remained an usually loose organization to accommodate the diversity of its members — China and Taiwan, for example, both sit on it — the conference could well become the agency for deeper cooperation that everyone seems to have in mind.

## Japan's Electronics Makers Are Tuning Into South Korea

TOKYO — Japanese electronics makers are filtering into South Korea, a large, once-closed market and the home turf of their fiercest competitors.

Just as the South Korean government has begun to open its electronics market, the nation's buoyant economy has bred a class of "yuppies" with a taste for fancy electronics.

Sony Corp., Pioneer Electronic Corp. and other large Japanese firms are linking with Korean firms to distribute their wares. But South Korea's trade deficit with Japan is likely to be an impediment to their growth.

"We sell our products to almost all countries, but South Korea has been an exception," said a spokeswoman for Victor Co. of Japan Ltd. "We see big spenders and gradual liberalization. So naturally, we figure there's a market for us."

But while Japanese-made car stereos, Walkman radios and stereo components may be allowed entry, other Japanese products, such as video tape recorders, are likely to face barriers.

South Korea's government, under pressure from the United States and increasingly from the European Community to trim its trade surplus, in principle lifted all import barriers on electronics and electric goods in April last year.

But restrictions remain on various products — including high-priced video recorders and camcorders — because Seoul wants to narrow its chronic trade deficit with Tokyo.

"We are under no obligation to

quickly open up our markets to Japan's goods because of our consistent trade deficit with Tokyo," said Kim Jong Soo, a director at the private Electronics Industries Association of Korea, in Seoul.

Full liberalization is not likely until 1991, he added.

South Korea's trade deficit with Japan was \$3.93 billion in 1988, down from \$5.22 billion in 1987. The shortfall was \$1.7 billion in the first five months of this year, according to provisional figures from the South Korean trade ministry.

Samsung Electronics Co., Gold-

star Co. and other South Korean companies, archivists and technological dependents of the Japanese, are also in no rush to swing the door wide open.

"Flooding our market with Japanese goods could really rock the foundation of domestic industries," said Hwang Sun Hyong, a director at Samsung Electronics.

"Everyone knows we cannot rival Japan when it comes to the quality of electronics goods," Mr. Hwang added. "As consumers' tastes become more and more fine-tuned, demand for Japanese goods will rise while our market share will shrink."

Test marketing of car stereos by Pioneer seems to confirm his fears. Last October, Pioneer began selling two car-audio systems, one moderately priced, the other expensive. Demand was far stronger for the more expensive unit, worth about 60,000 yen (\$420.30).

"We think South Korea has the potential to be a very big market," a Pioneer spokesman said.

South Korea's electronics industry, the world's sixth biggest, grew by following the Japanese example: borrow foreign technology, keep out foreign competitors, and expand through massive and cheap exports.

The advent of Japanese competition will hasten the industry's advance to the next stage, which will be the development of independent technology to narrow the gap with the Japanese and stay ahead of emerging low-cost Asian producers.

"Research and development is our really weak spot," said an official with a major South Korean electronics firm.

## Japanese Banks Prepare To Do Battle in California

TOKYO — Japanese bank officials say their Californian subsidiaries will be well prepared for fresh competition, particularly from the East Coast, when the state lifts its ban on interstate banking in 1991.

"There is no doubt competition will be more severe after 1991," said Takao Narita, senior regional manager at the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. "But already we are ready to meet competition from East Coast banks such as Citicorp."

Japanese bankers said California is a strategic battleground due to its high growth and position in the Pacific Rim. Citicorp is very likely to try to extend its retail empire to the West Coast, but there may be only a few other East Coast banks willing to enter California's already competitive retail business, the officials said. Many will instead focus on wholesale banking.

Citicorp, which already has a savings-and-loan firm and nonbanking units in California, is likely to expand its network through takeovers of savings and loans or possibly acquire a big regional bank, they said. The impact of such a move would be limited as the total number of branches in the state would be little changed, the officials added.

"I don't have a feeling that anything big will happen suddenly in 1991," said Kaneko Muramachi, an executive at Sanwa Bank Ltd. "Mergers and acquisitions have already happened and major British banks have withdrawn from the market."

Japanese banks have been preparing for 1991 by increasing market share and consolidating their positions through merger and takeover activity.

Friday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Change
IBM	3.12	4.2	12.5	115.00	100.00	+1.00
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	60.00	45.00	+2.00
Apple	0.00	0.0	18.0	40.00	30.00	+1.00
Oracle	0.00	0.0	20.0	30.00	20.00	+0.50
Sun	0.00	0.0	22.0	25.00	18.00	+0.25
Novell	0.00	0.0	25.0	20.00	15.00	+0.10
Lotus	0.00	0.0	28.0	18.00	12.00	+0.05
Intuit	0.00	0.0	30.0	15.00	10.00	+0.02
Parsons	0.00	0.0	35.0	12.00	8.00	+0.01
Sealed Air	0.00	0.0	40.0	10.00	7.00	+0.00
3M	0.50	4.0	15.0	25.00	20.00	+0.50
Boeing	1.50	3.5	12.0	40.00	35.00	+0.25
Lockheed	2.00	3.0	10.0	35.00	30.00	+0.20
General Electric	1.00	4.5	11.0	30.00	25.00	+0.15
Westinghouse	0.80	4.0	10.0	25.00	20.00	+0.10
Rockwell International	0.60	3.5	9.0	20.00	15.00	+0.08
Northrop	0.50	3.0	8.0	18.00	13.00	+0.05
Raytheon	0.40	2.5	7.0	15.00	10.00	+0.03
Boeing	0.30	2.0	6.0	12.00	8.00	+0.01
Lockheed	0.20	1.5	5.0	10.00	7.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.10	1.0	4.0	8.00	6.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.05	0.5	3.0	6.00	4.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.02	0.2	2.0	4.00	3.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.01	0.1	1.0	3.00	2.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.5	2.00	1.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.2	1.00	0.50	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.1	0.50	0.25	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Northrop	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Raytheon	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Boeing	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
Lockheed	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00
General Electric	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	+0.00







## SPORTS



Kevin Elster beating a tag by Atlanta's Jeff Blauser for the Mets' fourth double in two innings.

## Stewart Shakes All-Star Flop

The Associated Press  
Dave Stewart usually pitches against the Baltimore Orioles like he did against the National League All-Stars — poorly.

That was the case until Thursday night in Oakland, California, when Stewart did what he usually does to the rest of the American League.

Stewart won his 14th game, tying him for most in the majors, and ended a five-game losing streak to the Orioles by hurling the Oakland Athletics to a 5-2 victory.

"On any given day, I'm capable of beating any team in this league," said Stewart, who gave up two runs in the first inning of the All-Star Game on July 11.

Those given days have rarely come against Baltimore, a team that turned Stewart down for a try-out when he was temporarily out of baseball in early 1986. Stewart, a 20-game winner the past two seasons, had not beaten the Orioles since Aug. 29, 1986.

Even last year, when the Orioles were the worst team in the big leagues at 54-107, Stewart went 0-2 with a 5.82 earned run average against them. This season, he had made one start against Baltimore and had been tagged with a loss.

Stewart joined Mike Scott and

Ed Whitson as the top winners in the majors.

The victory kept Oakland tied with California atop the AL West. The Orioles remained 7½ games ahead in the AL East.

Stewart gave up two runs on seven hits in seven-plus innings. Mick

ey Teitelbaum, a former catcher for the Athletics and now Baltimore's surprise slogger, said his former batter partner showed something new.

"I thought the first time we saw him, his forkball was up in the strike zone," Teitelbaum said. "Tonight, he had it down. He adjusted. That's why he's the best pitcher in the league right now. Tonight, he was typical Dave Stewart."

Carney Lansford hit an RBI single in the third inning to open the A's scoring. Jose Canseco's run-scoring single helped make it 3-0 in the fourth, and Dave Henderson added a two-run single in the seventh.

Rangers 6, Yankees 2: In Arlington, Texas, Nolan Ryan struck out 11 in 7½ innings to give him a major league-leading 166 strikeouts.

Indians 4, Royals 0: In Kansas City, Missouri, Joe Carter's leadoff

single in the seventh started a three-run burst. Carter, who had hit five home runs in his previous six at-bats, failed to tie the major league record of six home runs in three consecutive games.

Mariners 5, Blue Jays 2: In Seattle, Scott Bankhead set a team record with his eighth consecutive victory — also an AL high this season — and Greg Biley hit a three-run home run in the third.

Angels 4, Tigers 3: In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner singled home Claude Washington from second with two outs in the bottom of the ninth.

Cubs 4, Giants 3: In the National League in Chicago, Les Lancaster, the Chicago pitcher, hit a two-out, run-scoring double in the 11th — only his sixth hit in 71 career at-bats.

Expos 4, Reds 1: In Montreal, Mark Langston continued in his role as Montreal's stopper with a season-high 13 strikeouts.

Cardinals 7, Padres 1: In San Diego, Tom Brunansky hit a three-run home run in the fourth.

Mets 4, Braves 1: In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit his 21st home run and drove in three runs as New York won a game delayed twice by rain.

## Williams: Vintage Boxer, or Has-Been?

By Phil Berger

New York Times Service  
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — On the 15th floor of Trump Plaza, in the room of Ross Greenburg of the Home Box Office cable television service, a tape of Mike Tyson fighting Carl (The Truth) Williams was on the television screen.

The tape was of a three-round sparring session between the two on Aug. 1, 1983. Tyson was a 17-year-old amateur at the time. Williams a 23-year-old professional who was undefeated in all 11 of his fights.

Less than two years from that day, Williams would fight Larry Holmes for the heavyweight title and lose a close decision.

Greenburg had bought the Tyson-Williams tape for \$50 from Ron Bertlingo, who was Williams' manager and trainer at the time.

HBO was planning to show a 35-second excerpt from the tape in a segment before the heavyweight title bout between Tyson and Williams here Friday.

What the viewer would see — and what reporters who watched the expanded version in Greenburg's room saw — was a raw version of Tyson against an already sophisticated boxer in Williams.

On the television screen, Williams repeatedly beat Tyson to the punch, catching him with right hands that echoed noisily in the empty gym.

While Tyson had no fear as he charged forward, he lacked the swift and sure-footed moves that he has shown as a professional.

On occasion in the 1983 workout, Tyson hurtled himself at Williams with both feet leaving the canvas, resembling a Flying Walenda more than a future champion.

Tyson was smaller then, and less skilled. Williams was already at ease with his trade. But that was then, and in the days before their match Friday, neither man was inclined to make those gym workouts a portent.

But the outlines of their tactics seemed to be pressed by the footage rolling on Greenburg's television screen.

The fight would not be a brawl if Williams could help it. If he could control the tempo, it would be, as he likes to put it, "the

ultimate cruncher between boxer and puncher."

Back in May, in his Kerhonkson, New York, training camp, Williams already had the broad strokes of the ultimate cruncher in mind.

"You won't see me running," he said. "I may be moving away,

in May 1985, Williams had the look of a future champion. He had a piercing jab, agile feet and an innate sense of tactics.

But Williams' career since has been a checkered one. When he was good, as he was in June 1987 against Bert Cooper, he was very good — a skilled boxer beating a

Back when he fought Holmes in May 1985, Williams had the look of a future champion. But when he could not keep an opponent on the business end of his jab, problems developed. Williams, it turned out, had an unreliable chin.

but I won't be running. I'll be a puncher. And I'll be a boxer. I'll be moving."

Then he added, tapping the side of his head, "My fight will be done from here."

"He's a puncher," Williams said of Tyson, "and you've got to get on top of him when he punches. That means if he gets inside, I'll grab."

Williams, who is 22-2 with 17 knockouts, stretched his arms in front of him and said, "But when I have him out here, he's mine."

Back when he fought Holmes

knocked Williams down three times and was awarded a second-round technical knockout.

Add to that the lack of continuity in Williams' career: He was inactive for 16 months after the loss to Weaver because of his difficulties with Berlingo, his former manager. There is also his lackluster performance a year ago against Trevor Berbick. These factors combined to make Williams a 12-1 underdog against the undefeated champion.

Tyson has a 36-0 record, with 32 knockouts.

Tyson, who weighed 219.25 pounds (about 99 kilos) at the weigh-in Thursday, was not overly impressive in his last fight. He stopped Frank Bruno in five rounds in February, but was sloppy and walked into several thudding punches.

The mystery in this title defense is whether Williams, who weighed in at 218 pounds, is as far gone as he looked against Berbick, or is capable of regaining the form he had when Holmes was champion.

If he can catch the lightning of the vintage Williams, the 6-foot-4-inch (1.93-meter) challenger would be the textbook opponent for Tyson: a man capable of frustrating Tyson by a jab and slick movement.

In Williams' next fight, in February 1986, Mike Weaver

## SIDELINES

## No Rose Ruling Before July 31

COLUMBUS, Ohio (NYT) — A federal judge says he will rule no earlier than July 31 on whether the next legal phase of the Pete Rose case will take place on the federal level or in a local court in Cincinnati.

Judge John Holschuh of United States District Court advised lawyers of his timetable on Thursday after hearing oral arguments for an hour and 45 minutes on the dispute between Rose, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and A. Bartlett Giamatti, the commissioner of major league baseball.

The commissioner's office has investigated allegations that Rose has bet on major league baseball games, including ones in which the Reds played. Rose sued on June 19, contending that the commissioner had prejudged the case and that a court should make a determination on the charges. Under baseball's rules, Rose could be banned from the game for life by the commissioner if he is found to have bet on his own team.

## Foreman Keeps Comeback Alive

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — George Foreman, the former heavyweight boxing champion, won his 19th straight comeback victory in a unanimous 10-round decision over Everett (Big Foot) Martin.

Foreman, who returned to the ring two years after a 10-year absence, knocked down Martin on Thursday in the eighth round and dominated the bout, his first to go the distance during the comeback.

The 40-year-old Foreman of Houston is 64-2 overall with 60 knockouts.

## For the Record

The Faroe Islands, a Danish territory situated in the North Sea between the United Kingdom and Iceland with a population of 46,000, will be admitted by soccer's governing body in Europe, UEFA, as its 36th member, the organization said Friday.

John McEnroe has withdrawn from next week's Soviet-Brazil tennis classic in Washington, because of a shoulder injury that he suffered at Wimbledon earlier this month.

## BOOKS

## STRANGE GROUND: Americans in Vietnam 1945-1975 — An Oral History

By Harry Maurer. 634 pages. \$29.95. Henry Holt, 113 West 18th Street, New York N. Y. 10011.

## KHE SANH: Siege in the Clouds — An Oral History

By Eric Hammel. 508 pages. \$24.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Phil McCombs

THESE are authentic voices. They all ring true. They speak you right in and sweep you back to the Nam we all loved to hate — to the mad minutes, the leeches and lumps and double-digit midgets, the razor-dazzle Saigon street life, spooks and grunts and strack lieutenants, the lifer who got frayed after conducting a drug bust, and the general who thought we could win the war by building a barrier all up and down the border of South Vietnam. "He really thought that."

The books are compelling page-turners almost from beginning to end. Maurer is a draft dodger who was driven by curiosity and guilt to find out what it was all about. His 62 interviews are

grouped in textbook fashion by subject (soldiers and generals, fliers, diplomats, POWs, the French period, the fall of Saigon, etc.), and each interview has a brief, colorful italic section telling what the person looks like and is now doing. You can skip the author's lengthy introduction and just get right to the voices; strange that his own seems so dull by comparison!

"Khe Sanh" is done differently. Eric Hammel has cleverly edited and arranged long passages and snippets of his interviews into a riveting, classic combat narrative of the 77-day siege and the nerve-wracking cat-and-mouse period that preceded it. It's tightly focused and there's hardly any intrusive overview or commentary. What you get is the smell and feel of combat and waiting for combat — the terror and excitement, the huge bunker rats, the sudden death, the screams and laughter.

The author doesn't stint you; he lets this little introductory drama play out at length, alternating among several voices through a fierce brief firefight and the shocking discovery as dawn that the marines have blown away five field grade officers of the North Vietnamese Army. This is shocking because it indicates that the enemy is planning a major campaign against the Khe Sanh combat base.

Maurer's "Strange Ground" is more diffuse and doesn't have the same cumulative narrative buildup, but you soon find yourself absorbed and astonished at some of the stuff he's come up with. At

the beginning, he gives you Major Allison Thomas who, on July 16, 1945, parachuted into Ho Chi Minh's camp in the remote mountains of northern Indochina.

The bulk of the book, of course, is devoted to the period of the American war from 1965 through the fall of Saigon in April 1975. There's a wide range of voices — pacification workers, a civilian contractor ("I know what I'm doing and I still don't care, by God. I am an Ugly American"), a CIA agent, a journalist, a couple of anti-war types are included. You get the book down with the sense that yes, that's pretty much the way it was, and that your teenage children could get a fairly good picture of reality from it.

Not just historical reality, but tone and tint, too — the horror and sadness of it that lies beyond words, that words can only just hint at. "I remember the first guy I treated," says Marine corpsman Jack McCloskey. "A young guy, about eighteen or nineteen. He had stepped on a Bouncing Betty, and it literally blew him apart. I remember running up and him saying, 'Doc, Doc, I'm going to live, ain't I?' And me saying, 'Sure, babe, and then he died. I held his hand, and he died. I remember crying.'"

Phil McCombs was an army sergeant in Vietnam and later in Saigon, bureau chief of The Washington Post. He is now a staff writer in The Post's Style section.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WEAK no-trump opening bids have long been popular in tournament play, but there is a growing trend among the more adventurous young experts toward an ultra-weak no-trump with a range of 10 to 12 high-card points. Its practitioners claim a net profit from their method, which often produces activity on a deal that others would pass out. An example is the diagrammed deal, on the opening day of the Spring Nationals in Reno on March 10. East and West were Ron Gerard and Mike Kamil. Gerard was willing to sell out to South's ultra-weak no-trump and ventured a reopening double. His partner passed for penalties and led the spade seven. South won with the queen and tried the heart finesse. East held up once, won the next time and continued spades. When South played low, West overtook with the king and drove out the ace. South would have emerged with six tricks if he had led a minor suit at this point. But he cashed his heart winners. A diamond lead would have cashed his spades to the club queen, attacking the defender's communications. If this had been won by East, the declarer would eventually have made a sixth trick for down one. But Kamil had worked it out. He won with the club king and cashed his spades, squeezing dummy in a rare criss-cross position. Whichever suit dummy ungarded would provide a trick for the defense.

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ2	♥	AQJ
♦	K874	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AQJ
♦	K874	♣	AKQJ
EAST (D)			
♠	QJ10	♥	AQJ
♦	K874	♣	AKQJ
♠	QJ10	♥	AQJ
♦	K874	♣	AKQJ

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

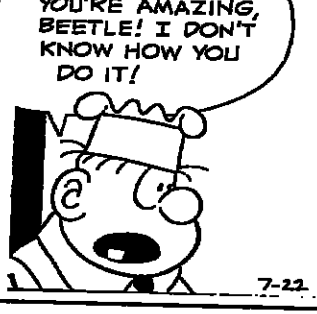
East Pass South Pass West Pass North Pass

Deal: West led the spade seven.

## PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



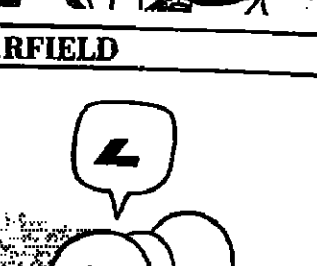
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BLONDE









